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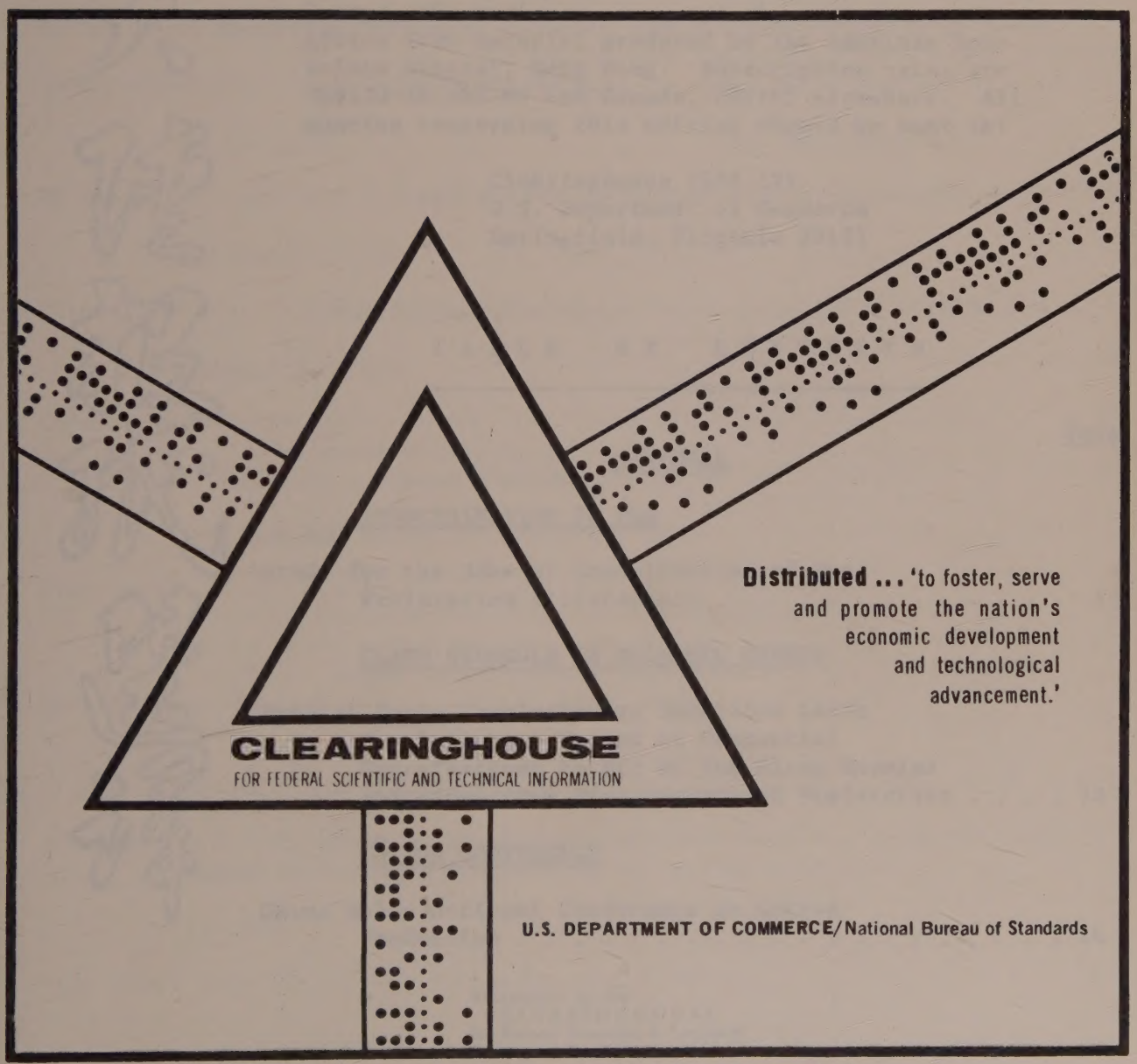
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****
* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study for the Sake of Consolidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship

- Report on an investigation into the living study and application of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship by the "Vanguard Company in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works' of PLA Shenyang Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1970)

Members of the 3rd Company of the Armored Corps of the Shenyang Units of the PLA are made to study and apply everyday in a living way Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship to remind them constantly of the need to wage class struggle, to uphold the proletarian dictatorship, to struggle against self and repudiate revisionism, and to bring proletarian politics to the fore.--SCMP Ed.

In 1960 the 3rd Company of a certain unit of the Armored Corps of the PLA Shenyang Units, responding to Vice Chairman Lin's great call "Really learn Mao Tse-tung's thought by all means," actively launched a mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and won the glorious title of "Vanguard Company in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works" from the leading organ of the Shenyang Units. It was in this company that Comrade Liao Ch'u-chiang, all-PLA activist in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, was brought up.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 3rd Company, resolutely carrying out Vice Chairman Lin's directive to raise the study of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage, have been earnestly studying and applying Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way and striving to build the company into a vanguard company for continuing revolution while carrying out "three-support and two-military" work and preparations for anti-aggression war.

Unceasingly Deepen Understanding of, and Feeling for, Chairman Mao's Great Doctrine of Continuing Revolution Under the Proletarian Dictatorship

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is the root of our life. Living study and application of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is an important thing for the defense of that root of life. Without studying the doctrine of continuing revolution, it will be impossible to continue making revolution. Without continuing revolution, we may lose the root of our life."

That is the profound understanding of, and deep proletarian feeling for, Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship by the cadres and fighters of the 3rd Company. It is the ideological basis for their successful study and application of the great doctrine.

The Party branch of the 3rd Company realizes that there is no limit to the raising of the understanding of, and deepening of the feeling for, Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and there is no end to the work of seeing to such raising and deepening. In the past few years the Party branch has been intensively grasping this work, principally by the following means:

(1) Unceasingly deepening the understanding of, and feeling for, Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship by comparing the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and incomparable happiness of the working people of our country with the renewed suffering of the working people of the social-imperialist country.

Cadres of the Party branch of the 3rd Company deeply realize from past practice that a firm grasp on the class education of comparing the old society with the new is the most effective way of deepening proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao. In recent years, they have paid particular attention to deepening the understanding of, and feeling for, Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship by contrasting the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the incomparable happiness of the working class of our country with the renewed suffering of the working people of the social-imperialist country.

After the publication of Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the Party's 9th Congress, the Party branch organized the whole company for repeated and earnest study of the report, to enable all to understand more profoundly still the experience of the continuous consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship of our country and the basic lesson of the renewed suffering of the working people of the social-imperialist country.

The fighters said: "All our happiness depends on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the unceasing consolidation and strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship, we depend entirely on Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The deeper this great doctrine is studied and the better it is applied, the more consolidated will be the proletarian dictatorship."

(2) Unceasingly deepening the understanding of, and feeling for, Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party.

The Party branch of the 3rd Company regularly organizes the cadres and fighters to study earnestly the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party in the past several decades--in particular since the beginning of the socialist revolution--to enable all to realize that in our smashing of Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister scheme to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and guaranteeing of the unchanging political color of our socialist state, we rely on the guidance of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Cadres of the Party branch also use the struggle undergone by the Company in the course of their living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a living textbook for carrying out education.

In 1964 the whole PLA and the whole nation worked up a new high tide in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Vice Chairman Lin clearly and positively directed that "The model of Liao Ch'u-chiang in the study of Chairman Mao's works should be used for setting in motion the study of Chairman Mao's works in the whole PLA." Counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing, however, openly issued a black "comment and instruction" in an effort to kill the model promoted by Vice Chairman Lin and viciously attacking the mass movement in the 3rd Company of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

At that critical moment the 3rd Company inspired by the close concern shown them by Vice Chairman Lin and supported by the directive, "The red banner must be held high," from the Party committee of the Shenyang Units, repeatedly studied for 73 days the resolution of the Kut'ien conference and the resolution of the enlarged conference of the Military Commission in 1960. Citing numerous vivid facts, comrades of the whole Company praised Chairman Mao's proletarian line for army building and Vice Chairman Lin's series of guidelines and principles that laid emphasis on political building of the Army, and criticized and repudiated the bourgeois military line.

Veteran political instructor Liao Ch'u-chiang, at the head of the comrades of the whole Company and standing before a picture of the great leader Chairman Mao, took a solemn oath: "Undaunted by the 12th grade evil wind and the onrush of a thousand threatening waves, we will surely hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and really learn and master it."

Every time the cadres and fighters recall the violent struggle, they would further deepen their proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought and rouse their hatred for renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing. They deeply realize that although the proletariat has seized political power, the class struggle has not yet come to an end and that the small handful of capitalist-roaders hidden in the Party are the most dangerous people who will subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also realize that only by arming themselves with Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will they be able to pick out the capitalist-roaders and overcome them and consciously struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(3) Unceasingly deepening the understanding of, and feeling for, Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat by helping the cadres and fighters to sum up the experience and lessons in the practice of struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.

In the great cultural revolution, the Party branch of the 3rd Company organized the cadres and fighters for repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "All revolutionary struggle in the world is for the sake of seizing political power and consolidating it," in conjunction with the practice of struggle of "three-support and two-military" work, enabling all to deeply realize that only by studying and applying in a living way Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat would they be able to support the proletarian revolutionaries in forming an alliance and seizing power from the small handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party, and to implement the great task of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship down to every basic-level unit, and that if they did not study and apply well, they might not only make mistakes in their work, but also adversely affect the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The fighters said, "If only we think of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat every time we say or do something, we shall be able to redouble our efforts consciously in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and learn and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

By means of setting up study classes, holding discussion-and-application meetings, summing up individual acts singly, and grasping typical cases, the Party branch of the 3rd Company helps the cadres and fighters sum up the experience and lessons from the practice of struggle, steadily raising higher and higher their understanding of living study and application of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepening their feeling, and strengthening their consciousness.

Study and Apply in a Living Way the Basic Viewpoints of Chairman Mao's Doctrine of Continuing Revolution Under the Proletarian Dictatorship Around the Fundamental Question of Consolidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship

In the course of leading the whole Company to study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, cadres of the Party branch of the 3rd Company, following Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental question of revolution is the question of political power," and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "It is necessary to repeatedly study many fundamental viewpoints of Chairman Mao," have found an effective way to study, understand and apply the fundamental viewpoints of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in relation to the problems encountered in the struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. They call this way briefly as "Learning the viewpoints around the word 'power.'"

Many vivid instances show that whether the viewpoints are learned around the world "power" or not would lead to vastly different results.

Having learned the viewpoint of "Serve the People," fighter Chao Tse-k'ai has done good deeds everywhere in the work of supporting agriculture. However, as he failed to link the learning and application of the viewpoint of "Serve the People" with the question of political power, he neglected the class struggle.

In view of his problem, the Party branch led him to understand the viewpoint of "Serve the People" from the level of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and analyzed with him the situation of class struggle in the production team in which power was in the hands of bad men and poor and lower-middle peasants were hit. This made him realize that he would not be able to serve the people if he forgot the class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship, and that the most important thing in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants was to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses and arm the masses with it, and to help them keep and exercise power properly. Accordingly he firmly grasped class struggle together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and wrested the leadership power of the production team from the hands of the bad men, completely changing the aspect of revolution and production in the team.

The Party branch realizes from practice that the content of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship is very rich and includes many basic viewpoints, but that they all revolve round the question of political power. So to forget political power is to forget Marxism, Leninism and the basic viewpoints of the thought of Mao Tse-tung. By learning the viewpoints around the word "power," it is possible to deepen understanding of the spiritual essence of the basic viewpoints, increase the consciousness of continuing revolution still faster, and still better guide the practice of struggle for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

In the past few years the Party branch of the 3rd Company has organized the cadres and fighters for repeated living study and application, in close relation to reality and surrounding the fundamental question of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, Chairman Mao's viewpoint on classes and class struggle, the viewpoint that the armed forces constitute the main element of the State and political power, the viewpoint of the question of ultimate victory of the Chinese revolution, the viewpoint of war preparedness, the viewpoint of leadership by the Party, the viewpoint of trust in and reliance on the masses, the viewpoint of serving the Chinese people and the people of the whole world, etc. etc. In learning and applying these basic viewpoints in a living way, they usually do things in the following two ways:

(1) They learn one basic viewpoint around the word "power" and solve one principal problem within a specified period of time.

For example, the 3rd Company went to a certain production brigade in 1968 to support agriculture. This brigade, deeply poisoned by "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, was a "three-dependence" brigade, i.e., "depending on state sales for food grains, depending on loans for money, and depending on state relief for tiding over difficulties." At the beginning some comrades could see only the backward state of production in the brigade, but did not notice the complexity of the class struggle there. Accordingly, they concentrated their energy on grasping production, leaving very little energy for class struggle.

In the light of this problem, the Party branch organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle" and brought to the open with the poor and lower-middle peasants the state of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in rural areas. Meanwhile, they also studied Chairman Mao's teaching: 'All revolutionary struggle in the world is for the sake of seizing political power and consolidating it. The counter-revolutionaries wages a desperate struggle against the revolutionaries also entirely for the purpose of maintaining their political power."

In this way the cadres and fighters were made to realize that the essence of class struggle was the question of political power, and that the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad characters and

Rightists, who were not thoroughly reformed, were constantly trying to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. They realized that only by grasping well the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in rural areas and truly placing the leadership power in the hands of poor and lower-middle peasants would they be able to radically change the aspect of the backward brigade. Accordingly they went deep into the masses to rouse them, lifted the lid on class struggle, developed revolutionary mass criticism, and firmly grasped the revolutionization of the leadership squad, thus changing the spirit of the people and the appearance of the land of the brigade.

Last year an unprecedented bumper harvest was reaped in agricultural production. The brigade took off its "three dependence" label of backwardness and became instead an advanced collective that attended the provincial congress of activists in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Comrades of the 3rd Company realize in practice that only by grasping the central question of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and learning and applying well Chairman Mao's viewpoint on classes and class struggle can they grasp the root of the work of supporting agriculture and effectively direct the practice of struggle.

(2) They learn and apply in a living way and around the word "power" several basic viewpoints and solve one principal problem within a specified period of time. When sometimes the Company come across a complex problem, they will have to learn and apply in a living way several basic viewpoints of Chairman Mao simultaneously before they can solve the complex problem.

For example, in its "three-support and two military" work the Company has frequently met with complex situations in which the two categories of contradictions are interlocked. At the beginning some comrades studied the viewpoint of class struggle or the mass viewpoint, etc. with the problem in mind, but as soon as they turned their attention to class struggle they would be at a loss to distinguish the two categories of contradictions of different nature, and as soon as they tried to deal with the masses correctly they would forget all about the class struggle. They did not realize that whether they were correctly dealing with the masses or grasping class struggle, the object was always consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Having found this problem, the Party branch led all to study simultaneously, in close relation to reality, Chairman Mao's viewpoint on class struggle and the mass viewpoint, so that they realized that without grasping class struggle, they would not be able to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, and that without uniting the masses, they would not be able to effectively hit the small handful of class enemies. Through study, the comrades of the whole Company enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses and armed the masses with it for the sake of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. For the sake of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, they also strictly distinguished between the

two categories of contradictions of different nature and earnestly implemented the Party's policies, and, together with the broad masses, ceaselessly attacked the class enemy.

For the past several years the Party branch of the 3rd Company has led the cadres and fighters to learn and apply in a living way, in close relation to the practice of struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, the basic viewpoints of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, bearing in mind the problems of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuing of the revolution which urgently require to be solved. This has enabled all to keep the whole situation in mind while carrying out their proper duties and to reform their subjective world and the objective world, practicing with the word "power" in mind and never deviating from the direction of struggle.

Discuss Chairman Mao's Doctrine of Continuing Revolution Under the Proletarian Dictatorship Everyday; Struggle To Consolidate the Proletarian Dictatorship Everyday

In their living study and application of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, the 3rd company follow not only a method of learning the viewpoints around the word "power," but also an unwritten system--"daily discussion."

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The socialist society is an historical phase of considerable length. In this historical phase of socialism there will still exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, as well as the struggle between socialism and capitalism and the danger of capitalist restoration. It is necessary to know the prolonged and complex character of this struggle, sharpen vigilance, carry on socialist education, correctly understand and handle class contradictions and problems of class struggle, and correctly distinguish between and handle contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people. Otherwise, such a socialist state as ours may go the opposite way and deteriorate, and restoration may come about. From now on we must discuss this problem every year, every month and every day, so that we may have a more sober understanding of the problem and a Marxist-Leninist line for it."

The Party branch found that the "four-everyday" activities unfolded in the 6th Squad had produced very good results. The 6th Squad was engaged in making struggle, criticism and transformation in a production team. At first they studied the viewpoints around the word "power," but as they did not persevere in studying and applying everyday, their grasping of class struggle and reforming of world outlook was sometimes intense and sometimes slack. Later, they studied Chairman Mao's latest directives everyday, analyzed the new trends of class struggle everyday, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism everyday, and struggled against self and repudiated revisionism everyday, thus regularizing their study of the viewpoints around the word "power" and gradually deepening the struggle, criticism and transformation.

Summing up the experience of the 6th Squad, the Party branch reviewed Vice Chairman Lin's instructions concerning study of Chairman Mao's works, "Relevant contents should be chosen for study with reference to the situation, the tasks, the state of the mind of the masses, and the state of the work," and carried out enthusiastic discussion. All agreed that "discussion everyday" was not a general question of method, but a means to infuse Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship in every aspect of the development of the Company everyday, so as to make the doctrine the basic guiding thought for promoting ideological revolutionization and pushing forward all items of work.

The Party branch has decided to popularize the experience of the 6th Squad throughout the whole Company and to persevere in discussing and applying everyday Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is how the branch does it:

The doctrine is discussed everyday in relation to the situation, so that class struggle may never be forgotten.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the situation of class struggle inside and outside the country has been complex and has developed with rapidity. The 3rd Company realizes in practice that only by discussing Chairman Mao's teachings about classes and class struggle everyday in the light of the new situation of class struggle inside and outside the country will it be possible never to forget the class struggle, to make the stand firm, and to brighten the vision. After the whole country went red, they have been discussing everyday Chairman Mao's teaching, "We have won a great victory, but the vanquished class will still struggle," realizing that the revolution is not yet ended and that the struggle is still going on.

Deputy political instructor Chung I-sheng said, "The class struggle sometimes rises and sometimes falls, but that does not mean that it goes on sometimes and stops sometimes. Continuing to make revolution means continuing to wage class struggle and continuing to struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Together with the fighters, he helped a production brigade to carry out Party rectification. Immediately after that, he energetically grasped class struggle and shattered the sinister scheme of the class enemy to befriend and corrupt the cadres and sabotage the collective economy, allowing the Party branch of the brigade to play fully the role of a fighting citadel.

The doctrine is discussed everyday in relation to the tasks, so that the role of "pillar" may never be forgotten.

In the great cultural revolution movement, the 3rd Company discussed everyday Chairman Mao's teaching, "The armed forces are the main element of the State political power," regardless of what their task was. So, although their task changed again and again, they never forgot to play their role of the pillar of the proletarian dictatorship because they always bore in mind the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and they always acted for the sake of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

Recently, in carrying out the task of preparing for war, they discussed everyday Chairman Mao's great teaching, "People of all the world, unite to oppose any war of aggression launched by imperialism and social-imperialism, particularly a war of aggression in which the atom bomb is used as a weapon. If such a war breaks out, the people of the whole world should destroy the war of aggression with revolutionary war, and preparations should be made right now." This led the cadres and fighters to make good preparations for opposing war of aggression and for the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The 3rd Company realizes from practice that all tasks serve the basic task of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, and that only by discussing the doctrine everyday in relation to the tasks will they be able to avoid changing direction in carrying out the basic task.

The doctrine is discussed everyday in relation to thought, so as never to forget struggling against self and repudiating revisionism.

In the great cultural revolution movement, comrades of the 3rd Company discussed extensively Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to struggle against self and repudiate revisionism," raising the destruction of self-interest and devotion to public interests to the plane of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They studied "The Three Constantly Read Articles" everyday as a constant reminder and as the direction for continuing the revolution. The fighters said, "Keeping in mind 'The Three Constantly Read Articles,' we serve the public in everything we do and think of. Keeping in mind 'The Three Constantly Read Articles,' we shall dare to scale a mountain of knives and leap into a sea of fire. Keeping in mind 'The Three Constantly Read Articles,' we shall act as vanguards in continuing the revolution."

The doctrine is discussed everyday in relation to work, so as never to forget bringing proletarian politics to the fore.

Vice Chairman Lin points out: "Bringing politics to the fore is not a random policy which can be carried out this way or that way. It is a basic measure put forward on the basis of the law of development of socialist society and the economic base of socialist society."

The Party branch of the 3rd Company consistently makes the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore an important part of the content of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In their "three-support and two-military" work, creation of 4-good and other work, cadres of the Party branch discuss everyday Chairman Mao's teaching that politics is the supreme commander and the soul, leading the Company firmly and unwaveringly along the road of bringing proletarian politics to the fore.

At the Party's 9th Congress Vice Chairman Lin again called upon us to "discuss everyday": "The study and propagation of the basic experience

of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the history of the struggle between the two lines, and Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship must not be done only once, but must be discussed repeatedly, every year, every month and everyday." Since the 9th Congress, the 3rd Company have all the more consciously been "discussing everyday" in all tasks and all educational items of the Company, so that although the situation, tasks, thinking and work change regularly, the idea of continuing to make revolution has never changed but continues to strike root.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

Chieh-fang-chün Pao reporter

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CLASS STRUGGLE IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

Huailai Hsien Revolutionary Committee Leads Revolutionary Masses of Commercial Organizations To Hit at the Class Enemies and Strengthen Dictatorship of Proletariat

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1970)

(According to NCNA Shihchiachuang, March 4) With the help of the PLA's support-the-Left personnel, the revolutionary committee of Huailai hsien, Hopei Province, tightly grasps the class struggle in the economic sphere in the commercial organizations and hits at the handful of class enemies steadily, accurately and relentlessly, thus further consolidating the socialist commercial front and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Tightly Grasp Ideological Work Among the Leaders; Leaders Constantly Stand in the Fore of the Movement

With struggle-criticism-transformation developing in depth, the situation of revolution and production is better than ever in the commercial organizations in Huailai hsien. In the face of the excellent situation, some leading members of the commercial organizations--because they do not understand sufficiently the complexity and protractedness of the class struggle--cherish ideas of peace and become lethargic, saying that the revolution is "near completion" and "there is not much to do" in the class struggle in the sphere of economy.

In view of these living ideas, the hsien revolutionary committee sets up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organizes the members of the leading groups of various commercial units to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not ever for decades. We must not lose our vigilance," and to review the history of struggle between the two classes and the two lines in their units, to analyze the new situation, new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle and to criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle."

They put on the table facts of all sorts of crimes of erosion and sabotage committed by the handful of class enemies in the sphere of economy. They understand deeply that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the sphere of economy is protracted, complex and acute, that the handful of class enemies, after their political defeat, will try to undermine socialism economically, in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, and that if bourgeois erosion and sabotage is not thoroughly overcome, the socialist economic base cannot consolidate and develop and the tasks of dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be assigned to every basic-level unit.

With their thinking enhanced, members of the leading groups of various units put on a militant attitude and unanimously go deep into the sales departments and the processing workshops to actively lead the masses to launch fierce attacks on the class enemies.

Grasp Typical Experience and Push the Movement To Develop in Greater Depth

To lead the class struggle in the sphere of economy to develop in greater depth, the revolutionary committee of Huailai hsien, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to grasp typical cases well," sends its principal leading members to stay and take part in and guide the whole course of the movement in the agricultural side-products purchase and marketing store and the sundry goods supply center where the class struggle is complex and which have many problems. These leading members act as both commanders and fighters. In these basic-level units, they take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, in fighting self and criticizing revisionism, in making investigations and in participating in the fight. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon and revolutionary mass criticism as the motive force, they boldly mobilize the masses and work meticulously, subsequently quickly changing the aspects of these two basic-level units.

The hsien revolutionary committee conscientiously sums up and popularizes the advanced experiences of these two units, urging the commercial organizations in the whole hsien to stir up a new upsurge of the revolutionary mass criticism, and effectively defeating the sabotage activity of the handful of class enemies.

Grasp Mass Investigations Well, Hit at the Class Enemies Steadily, Accurately and Relentlessly

While tightly grasping the class struggle in the sphere of economy, Huailai hsien revolutionary committee, obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, "The masses are real heroes" and "Importance should be attached to evidence and investigation," adopts the method of combining the leadership, the specialist groups and the masses together and organized 20 investigation groups to carry out mass activities of investigation.

Under the leadership of the revolutionary committees of their units, the investigation groups conscientiously investigate the new conditions of class struggle and regularly study the new problems arising in the movement of investigation, thus promptly discovering new activities of the class enemy and continuously exposing the new conspiracies of the class enemy.

After elaborate investigations, the leaders know the conditions more clearly and the masses are enlightened more deeply, thus hitting at the handful of class enemies steadily, accurately and relentlessly.

* * *

COTTON CONFERENCE

China Holds National Conference on Cotton Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

because of the guidance given by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, there is an excellent situation in china as regards cotton production. especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, there have been marked increases in cotton output with records broken year after year. these achievements were made known at the national conference called recently by the state council to sum up and exchange advanced experience from various parts of the country and where there had been sharp increases in cotton output and high yields of both cotton and grain in cotton producing areas.

the conference called on the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the cotton producing areas to model themselves on the nationally known tachai production brigade in shansi province and to rely on their own efforts and work hard. everyone was urged to carry out chairman mao's principle of "taking food grains as the key link to ensure all-round development", go all out and advance from victory to victory so as to raise cotton production to an even higher level in the great 1970's. high output of both grain and cotton would provide outstanding contributions to the state and win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

during the conference, leading comrades of the central committee of the chinese communist party received all the delegates and listened to reports from those from the major cotton producing areas. they gave important instructions encouraging the delegates to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, bring the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work into full play and strive for even higher output of grain and cotton.

the delegates were deeply inspired by this and looked on it as the great concern shown for the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres in the cotton producing areas by the party central committee with chairman mao as the leader and vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader. they unanimously pledged to take the conference as a motive force and, under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", do a still better job in cotton production and do their best to fulfil in an all-round way and even overfulfil the 1970 plan for cotton production and state purchase.

there were sharp increases in cotton output in the last few years, following many years of good harvests. the national total cotton output, the per-hectare yield and the amount purchased by the state from 1966 to 1968 all topped previous records. as compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the average annual total output of these three years increased by 12.2 per cent, the per-hectare yield by 12.5 per cent, and the state purchase

by 8.4 per cent. in 1969 some of the major cotton producing areas were seriously affected by natural calamities. however, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members who are armed with mao tsetung thought took tachai as their example and stubbornly struggled with nature. because of this they gathered in a good cotton harvest.

chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." the tremendous achievements china has made in cotton production eloquently testify to the correctness of this brilliant thesis of chairman mao's. china ranks first among the major cotton producers in the world in the rate of increase in cotton output.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in china's cotton growing areas keep the whole situation in mind and are aware that they are growing cotton for the revolution. they have set many outstanding examples in turning low yielding fields into high yielding ones, achieving ever higher yields in high yielding areas and gathering in bumper harvests of both grain and cotton.

on the outskirts of shanghai and in chekiang province, the average per hectare yield of ginned cotton has been above 750 kilogrammes for six years in succession. the highest yearly averages have reached 1,192 and 1,046 kilogrammes respectively. these two areas also reaped excellent grain crops and have become national pace-setters in gathering in bumper harvests of both grain and cotton over large acreages.

since the 1965 national conference on cotton production summed up and popularized the experience of chitung county, kiangsu province, in achieving bumper harvests of both grain and cotton and thus making a double contribution to the state, important cotton growing counties in many parts of china have followed its example and there are now many advanced counties.

in pinghu county, chekiang province, as a whole the per hectare yield of ginned cotton and of grain was 1,125 and 8,670 kilogrammes respectively in 1969. both figures are new records and were achieved in the teeth of bad hailstorms and typhoons.

inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres and masses in pingtu county, shantung province, a cotton growing county with a tradition of low yields, increased output year after year after they criticized the notion of "being doomed to low yields and to backwardness" and set their minds on getting high yields by dint of hard struggle. the average per hectare yield in the county last year was 787 kilogrammes of ginned cotton, 3.3 times that obtained in 1965, before the advent of the cultural revolution. there are advanced communes and production brigades and teams in many parts of china which have achieved high yields of both grain and cotton.

these facts vividly show that the magnificent ideological and political flowers during the great proletarian cultural revolution which our great leader chairman mao initiated and is leading has resulted in rich economic fruit.

fortyfour different types of advanced communes, production brigades and teams reported on their achievements and exchanged experience at the conference. a common feature emerging was that their bumper grain and cotton harvests were a result

of the way they had studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way, given prominence to proletarian politics, taken a firm grasp of class struggle, fought against the elements, introduced scientific farming and correctly handled the relations between grain and cotton production.

the yangliuhsueh brigade of the yangchi commune in pinhsien county, shantung province, persevered in the living study and application of chairman mao's three constantly read articles and grew good grain and cotton crops for seven years running on its low-lying saline land which is subject to waterlogging. for the last seven years, the average per hectare yield was over 975 kilogrammes of ginned cotton. in other words, every member of the brigade makes an annual contribution to the state of from 75 to 105 kilogrammes of ginned cotton. in addition, the average per-hectare yield of grain per annum surpassed 7.5 tons during the cultural revolution.

the houchangwan second production team of the chinchai brigade of the yinghsien commune in linchuan county, anhwei province, is known in northern anhwei for its low-lying sandy land and susceptibility to flood and drought. during the cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the cotton producing areas by the party central committee with chairman mao as the leader and vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader. they unanimously pledged to take the conference as a motive force and, under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", do a still better job in cotton production and do their best to fulfil in an all-round way and even overfulfil the 1970 plan for cotton production and state purchase.

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of the team used the invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, waged revolutionary mass criticism in the light of the class struggle going on in the team, struggled against the class enemy and fought their own conservative ideas. the average per hectare yield of ginned cotton rose from 337 kilogrammes in 1968 to 1,155 last year. this success refuted the erroneous belief that "it is impossible to achieve high cotton yields in northern anhwei" and enabled the team to rank among the advanced cotton growers.

by increasing cotton output, these units proved that it is possible to increase output by big margins in places where natural conditions are unfavourable.

by using chairman mao's materialist dialectics and by applying science to farming, the nicheng people's commune of nanhui county on the outskirts of shanghai has achieved marked increases in both cotton and grain output since its per-hectare yield of ginned cotton reached 750 kilogrammes and that of grain, 7.5 tons. despite bad weather in 1969, the commune reaped 1,425 kilogrammes of ginned cotton and 9.9 tons of grain per hectare. the hungching brigade in taitsang county, kiangsu province was already getting more than 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare before the great proletarian cultural revolution. during the cultural revolution, there has been a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the political consciousness of the commune members has reached a new height. the brigade has reaped excellent harvests year after year. in 1969 the brigade's per-hectare yield of ginned cotton reached 1,222 kilogrammes and that of grain 10.8 tons. these are a few examples of continued increases in agricultural production in high yielding areas in the southern part of the country. this is also the case in the northern part. the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the chiliying people's commune in hsinhsiang county, honan province, which was once inspected by our great leader chairman mao, have time and again criticized the idea that there is a limit to yields. thus they have continued to march ahead holding aloft the red banner. in 1969 they brought in a record harvest of just over a ton of ginned cotton, a 30 per cent increase over 1968. the per-hectare yield of grain reached 5.1 tons, an increase of 21 per cent as compared with 1968. these two communes and the brigade mentioned above are outstanding in the high yielding areas for their marked increases in grain and cotton production.

the conference was glad to learn that the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the yangshuwantzu people's commune in chienchang county, liaoning province, had overcome many difficulties to obtain over 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare for five years running, in an area north of the great wall where the frost-free period is short and the soil is poor. even more inspiring was the story of how the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the yaohsing production brigade of the chunhsin people's commune in kungan county, hupeh province, conquered exceptional floods and gathered in a rich harvest of both grain and cotton last year, after achieving the high per-hectare yield of 1,500 kilogrammes of ginned cotton and 7.5 tons of grain in the previous three years. the brigade's 46.6 hectares of cotton fields yielded 1,522 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare and the output from its 26.6 hectares of paddy averaged 7.63 tons of rice last year. the hualin production brigade of the yangchi commune in chienke county, szechwan province, was formerly considered unsuitable for growing cotton as it is in a mountain area

and lies more than 1,000 metres above sea level. however, the brigade has not only succeeded in growing cotton but, what is more, recorded the high yield of 1,417 kilogrammes per hectare.

the advanced experience of the hohengcheng production brigade of the shangcheng commune in chengan county, hopei province was recommended at the conference. this brigade has had rich harvests of both grain and cotton year after year since breaking with the old farming system and adopting inter-planting on a large scale. similarly, the successes of many other advanced units in cotton growing were held up as examples. these instances clearly show that there are vast areas in china suitable for growing cotton and that the country has a great potential for increasing cotton production. cotton production can be developed speedily in the south and in the north, in mountain areas and on the plains, in areas with favourable natural conditions and in those where conditions are unfavourable.

the conference also discussed the national cotton production plan for 1970 and measures for increasing output. it called on the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the cotton growing areas throughout the country to make further efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and to deepen the revolutionary mass criticism so as to wipe out the pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. it urged them to carry out in an all-round way chairman mao's great instruction: "we must pay close attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth", and to sow cotton in time on sufficient acreage so as to bring in an even richer harvest this year. the conference urged the revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the country to strengthen their leadership in cotton production. they should popularize experience in achieving high cotton yields in the light of local conditions, make conscientious efforts to sum up local experience, and seek out local pace-setters to lead whole localities forward, and strive for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plans for cotton production and state purchase this year.

SNAIL FEVER

Mass Campaign in Southern China Combats Snail Fever

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 9, 1970)

the revolutionary masses in southern china where snail fever (schistosomiasis) was once prevalent, are waging a tremendous "people's war" to wipe out the disease in a comparatively short period of time. they are doing this in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his instruction that snail fever must be wiped out.

the great leader chairman mao has given a number of instructions over the years on the prevention and treatment of snail fever. chairman mao's relevant instructions and two brilliant poems of his entitled "farewell to the god of plague" expressed his concern and encouraged the

people in the disease-affected areas and other parts of the country.

at the time of the great leap in industrial and agricultural production, hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians, peasants and medical personnel, worked hard to bid "farewell to the god of plague" and won great victories.

more than three million people have been cured throughout the country and an area coming to more than 3,000 million square metres has been freed of water snails, the intermediate host of schistosomes.

snail fever has been eliminated in 38 counties in kiangsi, fukien, kwangtung, hupeh and the shanghai municipality.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the mass campaign to prevent, treat and wipe out snail fever has become more and more effective since the great proletarian cultural revolution. in some areas in kiangsi, kiangsu, kwangtung, chekiang and shanghai, more patients have been treated and more water snails exterminated in a single year than in a dozen previous years.

in many areas where snail fever was eliminated, the people are taking measures to prevent the recurrence. over the past 11 years the revolutionary people in yukiang county of kiangsi province, where snail fever was wiped out in 1958, are consolidating their achievements. repeated check-ups during the past years throughout the county revealed no new case of infection nor any snail.

once disease-ridden areas where "weeds choked hundreds of villages, men wasted away; thousands of households dwindled, phantoms sang with glee." (lines from chairman mao's poems "farewell to the god of plague") now report population increases thanks to large-scale work over the years. victims of snail fever have now regained their health. the revolutionary masses are all in high spirits. revolution is forging ahead and production is thriving.

the achievements in preventing the disease are a great victory for mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation

first importance in this work was attached to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. various types of mao tsetung thought study classes were run to grasp chairman mao's important instructions on snail fever prevention and treatment, criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents and denounce their crimes in sabotaging this work. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: liu shao-chi and company were a gang of plague gods in politics who protected the plague god in nature, snail fever. to eliminate snail fever, it is imperative to raise high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and to criticize and discredit thoroughly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents in this work. revisionism must be rooted out and the disease eradicated.

chairman mao teaches: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." this is what was done in the anti-snail fever campaign. a "people's war" was waged to wipe out snail fever. in connection with building and repairing water conservancy projects, accumulating farm manure and ploughing, a mass campaign was launched to turn under water snails,

which are the host of the parasite that causes the disease. in this way water snails were killed in the course of building water conservancy projects and expanding farm land. many marshes which had been breeding places for water snails were transformed into cultivated land. following chairman mao's instruction on self-reliance and hard work, peasants in chinshan county on shanghai's rural outskirts, pengtse county in kiangsi province, lanchi county in chekiang province, and many other areas of southern china worked out many effective measures to prevent the recurrence of snail fever and wipe out water snails. these measures cost almost nothing, are simple, suit local conditions and are effective.

a contingent of part-time workers for snail fever prevention and treatment has come into being and is constantly growing. they are "barefoot doctors", spare-time health workers and other activists fighting against this disease. they have played a prominent role in the work.

showing the deep concern of the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as the leader and vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader, a conference was held recently in shanghai on the work of preventing and treating snail fever in eleven provinces, an autonomous region and the shanghai municipality in southern china. it was presided over by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the party central committee. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the conference summed up the experience of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in snail fever prevention and treatment, undertook revolutionary mass criticism and worked out a programme for the elimination of snail fever.

the conference called on all the provinces, cities, counties and the autonomous region to act in the communist style of work and the socialist spirit of co-ordination and co-operation to prevent and treat snail fever. it called on the departments of agriculture, water conservancy, health, commerce and other work to take the elimination of snail fever as a political task and co-operate with one another in the fight.

in accordance with an instruction of the party central committee, a leading group in charge of snail fever prevention and treatment in eleven provinces, an autonomous region and the shanghai municipality in southern china under the party central committee was re-established.

RAILWAY WORKERS

China's Railway Workers Score Splendid Success in First Two Months of Seventies

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1970)

china's railway workers achieved an all-time high in loading and unloading in january and february, the first two months of the great seventies, compared with those done in corresponding months of previous years.

the amount of freight handled by the railways usually drops in these months because severe cold, wind and snow hamper railway transportation and the spring festival greatly increases the number of passengers. but this year, the railway workers, imbued with the determination to win honour

for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland and energetically assisted by the liberation army men supporting the left, have altered this situation. january loading and unloading was more than 10 per cent above the previous january peak and february showed a 3 per cent rise over january. the transportation tasks of such major materials as coal, oil, metallurgical materials, metal ores, cement, chemical fertilizers and insecticides were overfulfilled. amounts of coal and oil reached an all-time high for the periods involved. with these splendid achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production, the railway workers have made fresh contributions to supporting the country's industry and agriculture.

bent on winning new victories in both revolution and production, many leading members of revolutionary committees of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have gone to the front line in railway transportation and, along with the railway workers, studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way to firmly carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." this has helped bring about a remarkable rise in railway transportation.

in mid-february, railway transportation had great difficulties because of heavy snow in northeast china and in some areas in north and northwest china and because of wind storms in the chengtu area in southwest china. but because leadership over transportation was strengthened and adequate preparation made earlier, and leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels in the railway department and liberation army men supporting the left went to the front line and joined the workers in clearing away the snow and ice and taking measures against the cold, the amount of freight loaded and unloaded during each of the other ten-day periods of february did not drop, but in fact was more than in the first ten days of the month.

the remarkable success has to be ascribed also to the new upsurge in the socialist revolutionary emulation drive launched by the revolutionary railway workers throughout the country under the inspiring slogan of winning honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland. in the course of this emulation, bureaux and departments learned from one another to achieve mutual advance, and the masses displayed the communist work style and undertook socialist mutual support. in many railway bureaux the emulation drive was preceded by revolutionary mass criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "production targets in command" and "production comes first". these were relentlessly criticized and the spirit of taking the interests of the revolutionary whole into account and letting others have conveniences and shouldering difficulties oneself was promoted.

during the emulation, the railway workers also made an investigation into the materials needed by agriculture and industry, made good arrangements with emphasis on key materials. transportation of these materials was increased and industrial and agricultural production was given effective support.

WOMEN FLIERS

Outstanding Chinese Woman Air Pilot

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

relying on the invincible mao tsetung thought, communist party member wang shan-fu, a woman air pilot in the chinese people's liberation army, has made outstanding contributions in safeguarding the socialist motherland and in socialist construction during the past dozen years or so. she has had the honour of seeing our great leader chairman mao on a number of occasions and attended the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

wang shan-fu comes from a worker's family. in the vicious old society, her father tasted every bitterness under the cruel oppression and exploitation of imperialists, kuomintang reactionaries and capitalists. she and her mother had to dig wild vegetables for food every day in order to keep alive.

under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao, wang shan-fu's family, like the working people throughout the country, were emancipated. wang shan-fu hates the old society bitterly and loves the new society and our great leader chairman mao with all her heart. she longed to become a p.l.a. fighter with rifle in hand defending our socialist motherland. her wish came true in 1956. the party sent her to the air force and she became a pilot. when she first put on her uniform she was moved to tears, saying: "our great leader chairman mao saved us from the pit of misery and made us pilots. we, revolutionary women, must win honour for chairman mao and for our socialist motherland."

with profound proletarian class feelings for our great leader chairman mao, she resolutely responded to vice-chairman lin piao's great call: "the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the broad ranks of the revolutionary cadres and the intellectuals should really master mao tsetung thought". in the past dozen years or so, she has earnestly studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. she has persisted in studying mao tsetung thought whether she is on duty or free and strives to apply what she studies and conscientiously remoulds her world outlook. she has fostered the concept of fearing neither hardship nor death for the revolution.

when she first learn to fly, she often vomitted because she became dizzy. so she went into physical training to improve her health and get used to flight conditions. she learned and practised hard, and promptly summed up what she was learning. she also studied the air routes and airports carefully. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, wang shan-fu had rapidly matured into an outstanding air navigator with revolutionized thinking, hard working style and efficient technical skill. she said: "the plane needs a navigator, and the navigator needs mao tsetung thought. armed with mao tsetung thought, we will never lose our direction in any storm."

wang shan-fu has fulfilled all the tasks assigned her for years with honour.

one midnight, the air crew, after a whole day's training, received an emergency flight order to get doctors for a seriously wounded class brother. there was a thunderstorm, the clouds were thick and the wind was raging. regulations ground planes in such weather because it is dangerous for a

plane to travel through the thunder shower zone. but wang shan-fu thought of chairman mao's great teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly". after carefully analyzing the weather, she and her colleagues mapped out a flight plan and after it was approved they took off.

tossed by the strong air currents, the plane kept on course. reciting chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", wang shan-fu calmly guided the plane, by-passing the thunder shower area and safely reaching its destination. to speed the doctors to the patient, the air crew took a direct course in tail winds, proceeding at full-speed despite the difficulties. at dawn the crew, carrying our great leader chairman mao's deep concern for the people, brought the doctors to their destination, and the patient was saved.

the pohai bay in north china was hit by a cold wave one time, and a sudden snowstorm began. dozens of fishing boats were hemmed in by ice floes. it was decided to air-drop clothing and food to them. wang shan-fu and her colleagues were assigned the difficult job.

the plane flew along the scheduled route and reached the area over the fishing boats. but it was foggy there and the targets could not be made out at that height. it was necessary to fly lower and more slowly. this, however, might cause the plane to fall into the sea. the danger seemed big to wang shan-fu and the other members of the crew, for they had never before done an air-drop over the sea. at that critical moment, wang shan-fu said without hesitation: "what we have brought here are not just things, but chairman mao's concern for the fishermen in distress. we must get all these things into the hands of our class brothers." the plane dipped to an altitude of 100 metres above sea level and flew at minimum speed. when the fishermen received the clothing and food from the circling plane, they shouted with tears in their eyes: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

later wang shan-fu was transferred to train navigators. in teaching she gave prominence to proletarian politics and used politics to command navigation and regarded her work as part of the effort to bring up revolutionary successors. she often says: "the first task of a navigation teacher is to instill mao tsetung thought in the mind of the students as their infallible compass." the first lesson she gave to the trainees was to help them study and apply in a living way the three constantly read articles by chairman mao, so that they would foster the concept of flying for the revolution.

wang shan-fu has profound proletarian feelings for every trainee. once one of the trainees found it difficult to improve his skill. she studied chairman mao's works with him, warm-heartedly helping him eliminate his fears and become brave. at the same time, she patiently gave him technical help. after a short time the trainee was able to work independently.

wang shan-fu is overjoyed to see one group of newly trained navigators after another able to guide planes in defence of the motherland. she is determined to arm herself still better with mao tsetung thought, to train more navigators boundlessly loyal to chairman mao for the motherland and to carry the revolution through to the end.

COMMUNIST WOMEN

Woman Cadre in East China Praised as Fine Daughter of the Communist Party

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Mar. 8, 1970)

fan hsiao-chu is highly spoken of in the old revolutionary base areas in kiangsi, east china, for her selfless devotion to the cause of the chinese communist party. keeping the behest of the revolutionary martyrs in mind, she, a party member, strives to make ever new contributions to the revolution.

fan hsiao-chu was born in a poor peasant's family in hsiushui county, kiangsi province. her father, a fighter in the chinese red army, was cruelly put to death by the kuomintang reactionaries after the red army started its epic long march in the period of the second revolutionary civil war. after liberation, she was freed from the barbarous persecution she had suffered in the old society and joined the revolutionary ranks. she has worked as a cadre at the basic level in the rural areas and has done much in the interests of the people.

fan hsiao-chu was a delegate to the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and was elected an alternate member of the party central committee last year. she is now concurrently vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of hsiushui county.

she is well-known among the people of the county for going to work in three backward production teams when she was a cadre in a production brigade. so that she might help improve the work of backward production teams, she has moved her family of seven three times since 1959 and gone to live in the teams. guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought, she took class struggle as the key link in grasping revolution and promoting production, and thus, she succeeded in turning the three backward teams into advanced ones.

when she was leaving with her family for the chiehshang production team, class enemies gossipped about her, saying: "she's not an able woman". this did not dismay fan hsiao-chu at all, it only strengthened her determination to work in the team and change things there for the better. she said to herself: "i am resolved to go there and stay until the team is completely changed."

after she arrived, she got the team members to dig a pond. she worked hard in heavy rain. but the team's work did not show much improvement. with this problem in mind, she studied chairman mao's works. chairman mao teaches: "if in any process there are a number of contradictions, one of them must be the principal contradiction playing the leading and decisive role, ... once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

enlightened by this, she immediately organized other cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study it. this helped all of them to see that in order to get rid of the team's backwardness, it was imperative to smash the sabotage of class enemies and thoroughly criticize the spontaneous forces of capitalism. they made careful investigations and uncovered the sabotaging activities of a former landlord, who was then exposed and denounced before the masses. the class struggle in the team was thus brought into the open.

she went further by encouraging the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall at meetings the misery of the old society and contrast that time with the good life today. this helped the team members and cadres raise their consciousness of class struggle and spurred their initiative to improve collective production. after two years of hard work, the grain output increased by 90 per cent, setting an all-time record for the team.

because of the needs of her revolutionary work, fan hsiao-chu has moved house seven times. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise her as a fine daughter of the party who remains loyal to the people. fan hsiao-chu says: "my mother gave birth to me, but it is the party that saved me. it is mao tsetung thought that nurtures me. it is chairman mao who gives me strength."

since returning home from the ninth party congress, fan hsiao-chu has always kept in mind chairman mao's teaching: "remain one of the common people while serving as an official." she often reminds herself that though she is an alternate member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, she must preserve the true qualities of the labouring people, the good tradition of plain living and hard work and the good style of work of having close ties with the masses. she is always thinking of new ways to serve the people.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to popularize fermented pig-feed so as to implement more effectively chairman mao's strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." this would promote pig breeding and provide more fertilizer. the county revolutionary committee put fan hsiao-chu in charge of this work.

the use of fermented pig-feed will save grain. after scientific analysis, it was found that this nutritious feed contains some 10 kinds of nutriment. it is much easier to make than ordinary fodder and requires less manpower. fan hsiao-chu well understands that the popularization of fermented pig-feed is not merely a technical matter. it involves revolution. it involves the major question of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "never forget class struggle", fan hsiao-chu, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, used mao tsetung thought in the revolutionary mass criticism. they hit out at the class enemies who were trying to sabotage what they were doing. in order to help those who had conservative ideas raise their political consciousness, fan hsiao-chu joined them in studying chairman mao's teaching: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." she patiently helped them to acquire a profound understanding of the great significance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. so that she might have first-hand knowledge about the use of the new pig-feed, she went to work in the piggeries.

in the course of trial-producing the fermented feed, fan hsiao-chu displayed unbounded enthusiasm in repeated scientific experiments. when she was looking for a way of substituting wild plants for food grain as the base for the feed, she time and again consulted veteran peasants and folk

physicians and made numberless trips to the hills to find suitable wild plants. in all, she collected 14 different plants which tasted sour, salty or sweet. in order to make certain that they were not poisonous, she boiled them one by one and tasted the soup herself. after 32 experiments, she chose the leaves or roots of six of them to serve as the base for the feed. the experiments she did resulted in simplifying the processing of the feed and in saving food grain.

her success was hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the feed has now been popularized in hsiushui county and a number of neighbouring counties. this has given great impetus to pig raising in these localities. last november the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee held a meeting at fan hsiao-chu's production team where it recommended her fermented feed to the whole province.

the poor and lower-middle peasants speak highly of fan hsiao-chu's utter devotion to the revolution and her many contributions to it. but she herself looks upon her achievements merely as a starting point for continuing the revolution. she says: "all successes must be attributed to chairman mao, to invincible mao tsetung thought. i'm resolved to do better in the great seventies in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, in fostering the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and in making greater contributions for our socialist motherland."

Woman Party Secretary Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 8, 1970)

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, lu yu-lan, secretary of a brigade party branch in hopei province, north china had scored one victory after another in the past 15 years as she leads the poor and lower middle peasants in class struggle and the struggle for production.

despite drought, insect pests and windstorms in recent years, the tungliuhsinku production brigade of linhsi county still reaped excellent harvests of grain and cotton. total grain output last year was five times that in 1955. the brigade has afforested 233 hectares and planted 400,000 trees for orchards and shelter belts.

on one side of the brigade is a river and sand dunes hem it in on the other sides. sandstorms were frequent. the exploitation by the landlords before liberation and the ravage of sandstorms made the poor and lower-middle peasants live in utter misery. in 1943 alone, more than five hundred people in the village were starved to death or had to flee.

liberation helped the poor and lower-middle peasants stand up politically. however the sandstorms kept grain and cotton yields very low. the peasants had to depend on the state for part of their food supply.

when agricultural co-operatives were set up throughout the country in 1955, the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to end the backwardness of the village. 15-year-old lu yu-lan, who had just finished primary school.

responded to the great leader chairman mao's call and returned to her village to take up farming. she aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants and soon set up the first agricultural co-op in her village. she was elected chairman of the co-op. she set her mind to making revolution in the countryside all her life and was resolved to transform nature.

the first step was to arm the masses with mao tsetung thought. she organized them to study chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and recall their past suffering and contrast it with the benefits the co-op had brought. all this filled the peasants with the courage and strength to conquer the sandstorms. they declared: "since the foolish old man could remove two big mountains we can certainly bring the sandstorms under control." the battle to tame the sand dunes began.

because they were short of saplings, some people suggested purchasing some from other places. lu yu-lan thought that this question touched on what orientation the co-op should have. she argued: "we should follow chairman mao's teachings and start from scratch and take the road of self-reliance."

with eight other young women, lu yu-lan started an experiement. every day they climbed trees to collect seeds and nursed saplings. after repeated experiments, they succeeded.

an afforestation campaign was launched. despite freezing cold in the dead of winter, they got up before daybreak and carried saplings to plant on a sandy area some three kilometres from the village. lu yu-lan's feet suffered severely from frostbite and she could hardly take off her shoes and stockings. but she drew strength from the example of the foolish old man who removed the mountains. in the meantime she always tried to cheer up others in face of difficulty. by 1959 the whole brigade had planted more than 110,000 trees.

while lu yu-lan led the peasants in working hard to transform the place, a handful of class enemies attempted to sabotage the afforestation campaign. seizing a moment when lu yu-lan went elsewhere to attend a meeting, they cut down trees.

lu yu-lan saw that the class struggle was sharp. with the revolutionary masses, she studied chairman mao's teachings on class struggle again and again and led them in waging a fierce offensive against the class enemies. they had complete confidence in her. when electing members of the brigade party branch, the party members chose lu yu-lan to be secretary.

the village suffered drought in 1961. at that time the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (footnote) spread to the tungliuhsinku brigade. lu yu-lan had to choose between the two roads. she immediately saw that "san tzu yi pao" would develop a rich peasant economy and did not conform to the socialist orientation. so she studied chairman mao's great teachings "people's communes are fine" and "only socialism can save china" with the poor and lower-middle peasants over and over again. they poured out complaints of the misery they had suffered before liberation and described the happiness socialism has brought. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the old poor peasants said angrily: "'san tzu yi pao' means individual farming and restoring capitalism. it would make us suffer once again. we poor and lower-middle peasants won't ever let this happen." they fought.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the light of chairman mao's teaching "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", lu yu-lan led the village's poor and lower-middle peasants in waging a sharp offensive against a handful of capitalist roaders in the party. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents. the brigade's movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works became ever more vigorous.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, lu yu-lan's awareness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines became higher. she made persistent efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and joined the peasants in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. she won their support. in 1968 she was chosen by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to be a member of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee. last april she attended the ninth party congress.

lu yu-lan has always preserved the fine qualities of the ordinary working people, though her position has changed. she went to the fields to do manual labour with other commune members as soon as she got back to the village after the victorious conclusion of the ninth party congress. while working, she spread the spirit of the party congress. someone said to her: "you have just come back from the congress, so why not take a little rest." but lu yu-lan answered with a smile: "i'm still a member of the commune, how can i throw the tools aside and stop working?" she worked on with the commune members and joined them in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised her, saying: "yu-lan keeps the true qualities of the ordinary working people and takes part in collective productive labour just as before although she has become a member of the provincial revolutionary committee. she is our good guide."

(footnote) "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, an increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

Peking's Women Communists Press Ahead Along Road of Continuing Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

women members of the chinese communist party in peking, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have become a mighty contingent in the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. guided by the great leader chairman mao's brilliant statement "whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too", they are now active in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the women communists make great efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, so as to accelerate the revolutionization of their thinking. they relentlessly criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. all this has greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle

between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the women communists have led the revolutionary masses in making enormous contributions on various fronts. seventeen women communists in peking attended the ninth party congress. many more were elected leading members of party organizations or revolutionary committees at various levels, or activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, or outstanding workers or commune members.

thirtytwo-year-old chang feng-wen who attended the ninth party congress, is one of the numerous fine women communist party members who have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution. she is secretary of the party branch of the weaving shop of the peking no. 3 cotton mill and standing committee member of the mill's revolutionary committee. in her childhood, she fled famines with her grandparents, and managed to live on wild vegetables and tree bark, facing death on several occasions. boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, she always takes the lead in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. she constantly fights self and criticizes revisionism, and participates in collective productive labour regularly. the masses call her "a good pace-setter for us".

last summer, defects were found on the cotton fabrics produced in her shop. chang feng-wen went to a team and worked with the weavers. with their aid, she found the cause of the problem. it was solved thanks to their concerted efforts. the quality of the cotton fabrics quickly improved.

led by chang feng-wen, the weaving shop has a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere and always overfulfils its monthly production plan. it was recently elected an advanced collective in peking's textile industry in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

hsu teh-hsiu, a worker at the peking transformer plant, attended the ninth party congress last april. before liberation, the vicious landlords and the kuomintang reactionaries took five lives in her family of eight people. she said: "it was chairman mao and the communist party that saved me from the depths of suffering and gave me a second life. not for a single moment shall i forget chairman mao's teachings or the need to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", hsu teh-hsiu was a deputy leader of the workers and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team that moved into tsinghua university in 1968. she led the revolutionary teachers and students there in unleashing fierce offensives against the class enemy, and made outstanding contributions to struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure.

returning to her plant after attending the ninth party congress, she took part in productive labour as an ordinary worker, in line with chairman mao's important instruction: "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour, and at the same time they must perform their duties." while participating in productive labour, she maintained close ties with the masses, and with them started mao tsetung thought study classes and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production, thus fulfilling her revolutionary duty as a representative of the masses.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, women communist party members of the older generation have gained new revolutionary vigour. fifty-year-old chu kuei-hsiang now works with added revolutionary enthusiasm as a member of the party branch committee of the hsinpaimiao production brigade of the chengkuan people's commune in yenching county. she is also a member of the brigade revolutionary committee and leader of the brigade's conference of representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants. she takes part in collective productive labour as necessary in maintaining her revolutionary character as a communist. she always turns up where the job is most difficult, and enthusiastically disseminates mao tsetung thought and leads the commune members in implementing chairman mao's new instructions. she has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the county four years running.

veteran cadre ling yun joined the revolution in 1934, and in years of war she closely followed chairman mao in making revolution whole-heartedly. after nation-wide liberation, she worked in big cities, and then became secretary of the control commission of the eastern district party committee in peking. under the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, she rested on her laurels and her revolutionary enthusiasm slackened. one year ago, she went to a "may 7" cadres school in line with chairman mao's great teaching that vast numbers of cadres should go down to do manual labour. there she gathered river silt and worked on water conservancy projects, defying dirt and fatigue. all this reminded her of her revolutionary life during the production campaign in yenan when she reclaimed hilly wasteland by day and spun woollen yarn by moonlight. she thus drew useful lessons from the degeneration of her thinking, raised her consciousness of continuing the revolution, and again brought into play her revolutionary enthusiasm. she has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought among the cadres from the peking municipality going down to do manual labour.

young women are rapidly maturing under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. young woman worker wang shih-fen of the peking fireworks factory received serious burns on 98 per cent of her body owing to an explosion of chemicals in 1968. she had third degree burns on 88 per cent of her body. armed with the invincible mao tsetung thought, she displayed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. with amazing revolutionary will, she conquered all pains and won a new lease of life with careful treatment by revolutionary medical workers. this marks an exceptional achievement in medical science. not long ago, she was admitted into the chinese communist party.

chang kuei-fu is the daughter of a poor peasant in the tailingyuan production brigade of the shihsanling people's commune, changping county. she studies mao tsetung thought hard, closely combines theory with practice and has a firm class stand. in her twenties, she is a deputy leader of the conference of representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the peking municipality and a member of the county and brigade revolutionary leading groups. she acts according to chairman mao's instructions and follows his great strategic plan step by step, taking an active part in revolutionary mass criticism and the revolutionary great alliance and in strengthening the revolutionary

unity. she has made contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and doing well in struggle-criticism-transformation on the outskirts of peking. other members have praised her in these words: "chang kuei-fu is a reliable successor to the poor and lower-middle peasants."

on the health and medical front, women communists have taken the lead to go down to factories and countryside, serving the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly. on the educational front, women communists, togetner with the revolutionary teachers and students, have actively taken part in the revolution in education. women party members among housewives have started mao tsetung thought study classes for housewives and helped them engage in production. under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and rallied under the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, they are striving to make greater contributions to building china into a powerful socialist country and to mankind.

PEASANT EXPERTS

South China Hsien Has Contingent of Peasant Experts

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 8, 1970)

a contingent of local peasant experts has come into being in kaochou county in south china's kwangtung province, thanks to the application of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it is a shock force in the mass movement for technical innovations.

the county now has more than 21,000 local experts, three or four to a production team. in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment during the past dozen years, these peasant experts have popularized over 340 items of advanced experience and made some 220 successful technical innovations to meet local farm needs. this has raised agricultural output throughout the county. the county averaged 7.1 tons of food grain per hectare in 1969, four times the yield in the early post-liberation days.

these peasant experts are production team leaders, team committee members, brigade cadres, peasants in charge of field management, or educated young people who have been tempered in productive labour for a few years. all of them are working with the peasants, being at once technicians and workers. teng ta-chi, an expert in rice of the minghsing brigade in the hsintung commune, was already over 50 at the time of farming cooperation. in the last fourteen years he devoted himself to breeding good strains of rice and evolved three high-yielding short-stalk rice strains, which the poor and lower-middle peasants praise and which have been popularized on large areas in the county and beyond. the day before he died of illness last spring, he gave the data and materials used for breeding fine seeds to other local experts of his production team, and urged them to follow chairman mao's teachings and carry out scientific experiments well for the revolution.

the peasant experts are imbued with a revolutionary pioneering spirit. they strive for new scientific discoveries. in 1959, szushui commune introduced a kind of castor-plant silkworms from elsewhere. the commune did not grow castor plants so there was nothing to feed the silkworms. local expert lin shu-ying and other commune members promptly dealt with the matter. they succeeded in using cassava leaves to feed the silkworms. later, this method was popularized widely in the province, and played an important part in stepping up silk production.

these experts have rich experience in the struggle for production and they are good at bringing together the wisdom of the masses. this enables them to solve problems arising in production. the shihku plain in kaochou county had black soil that did not retain moisture after ploughing. the sprouts would wither after planting, causing very low yields. a peasant expert liang ching-wei once used bone dust as manure and reaped a fairly good harvest. with this experience, he and the revolutionary agronomists analyzed the black soil and discovered why the young plants withered. measures were then taken to transform the soil. they supplied large amounts of calcium super-phosphate, rotated dry and wet planting and planted green manure. after several years, the whole region was able to reap high yields.

the contingent of local experts has grown in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines. in line with chairman mao's teaching that the co-operatives should train their own technicians and people to manage production, the poor and lower-middle peasants in 1955 chose young and middle-age peasants with socialist consciousness and practical experience to be trained. when these young peasants began scientific farm experiments the class enemy's hatred was aroused. when the experts of the hsintung people's commune were experimenting with small cluster close planting, some unreformed rich peasants tried sabotage. along with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they waged a resolute struggle against the enemies. by united efforts, they carefully managed the young plants and at last reaped a good harvest. this deflated the arrogance of the enemy. the experts are praised highly by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

agricultural scientific experiments expanded when people's communes were set up. but the capitalist roaders on the former county party committee did their best to disband the experimental groups at all levels to undermine the group of experts. but the experts were not daunted and continued their experimental work with the poor and lower-middle peasants after going back to the production teams. in an attempt to save themselves, a handful of the class enemies again attacked these experts in the great proletarian cultural revolution. some bad elements even mixed bad seeds in with good. the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely repulsed the enemies and ran study classes to train large numbers of local experts modelled on the anti-japanese military and political college of the period of the war against japanese aggression.

its educational policy was to cultivate a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Embassy in France Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 7, 1970)

the chinese embassy in france gave several film receptions recently at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown. the film was warmly welcomed and praised by the audience.

the audience were elated when they saw in the film that chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, is in high spirits and excellent health. they were filled with the warmest affection when they saw the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao and the moving scene of chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin linking their hearts with the masses. a friend from the congolese people's republic said affectionately, "we are extremely excited after seeing the film, just as if we were standing by the side of the great leader chairman mao. we are very proud that our struggle wins china's support." an african friend said admiringly that "chairman mao is not only the leader of the chinese people, but also the leader of the asian, african and latin american peoples." after seeing the film a french woman enthusiastically acclaimed the great leader chairman mao, saying that chairman mao is really great. it was he who led the chinese people to turn the backward old china into such a mighty, prosperous and united new china today.

many friends warmly praised the great victories won in every field of socialist revolution and socialist construction by the chinese people in the last 20 years under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. french friends who had been to china were particularly delighted in seeing the film. they said what the film has recorded are absolutely true facts. it reflects sincerely the revolutionary mental outlook of the chinese people and their tremendous successes.

the friends expressed admiration for the amazing achievements scored by the chinese people in response to the great calls of the great leader chairman mao "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "unite to win still greater victories". some french friends said that the parade of hundreds of thousands of people was so well organized, excellent in order and perfect in discipline and every parader is so full of vigour. this fully embodies the revolutionary mental outlook of unity and militancy of the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao after the ninth national congress of the communist party of china. a friend said that the revolutionary spirit and proletarian zeal of the chinese people are a great inspiration to the revolutionary people the world over. another french friend said affectionately

that it was the first time in his life that he saw such a good film. he acclaimed the revolutionary discipline of the people's liberation armymen. he said that from the mental outlook of the chinese people, the people being united as one, as is demonstrated in the film, one can see that china's strength is unlimited. whoever dares to invade china is crazy and is sure to be bogged down in the mire of people's war. many friends said that people's china is invincible. should any enemy dare to attack china, he will surely be punished by the chinese people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Reactionaries' "Aid" and "Development" Mean Plunder and Expansion

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

following is an article entitled "'aid' and 'development' -- synonyms for plunder and expansion" written by the worker commentators' group of the peking low-voltage electrical appliances factory:

since he assumed office, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon has been energetically reviving japanese militarism to make it coordinate with the u.s. imperialists' counter-revolutionary activities. with the u.s. imperialist backing, the japanese reactionaries are stretching their tentacles of aggression and expansion into various parts of the world, especially to asia. in his recent "policy speech", eisaku sato, boss of the japanese reactionaries, shouted himself hoarse that he wanted to make japan's "economic development harmonious with the interests of other countries" so as to "seek a balance between internal prosperity and foreign aid". he even clamoured that the 1970's will be a decade of "asian development" by japan.

imperialism is predatory by nature. the so-called "aid" and "development" peddled by the japanese reactionaries are in fact synonyms for plunder and expansion. take the so-called "asian development" as example. from hideki tojo's fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" to eisaku sato's wishful thinking of an "asian and pacific economic sphere", all this is for the purpose of plunder, nothing but plunder exclamation the japanese monopoly groups have long been casting a covetous eye on the rich resources, especially those of strategic materials, of the southeast asian countries. under the signboard of "aid", japanese monopoly capital has completely controlled the iron ore export of "malaysia" and 80 per cent of the copper and timber export of the philippines. it has also controlled the railway, shipping, textile, automobile, iron and steel and other industries of thailand. in order to seize copper and petroleum necessary for arms expansion and war preparations, japanese monopoly capital has been plundering, in the name of "development", the copper mines of sabah, north kalimantan, and the offshore petroleum north of java. it was reported that in the five years ending 1968, japan grabbed a huge profit of more than 5,000 million u.s. dollars in southeast asia through investment in trade, "loans" and other means. what has this got to do with "aid"? it is typical imperialist plunder and exploitation exclamation

sato vainly attempts to include the korean peninsula and china's taiwan province into japan's "sphere of influence", clamouring that korea and china's territory taiwan province are "very important to japan's security". a big japanese monopoly capitalist also raved that the strait of malacca is japan's "life-line" and that troops should be sent to "defend" it. this has shown more clearly that what the japanese reactionaries called "asian development" is in reality their dream of domination in asia.

in the past few years, japanese monopoly capital has stretched its tentacles of economic expansion into africa. for instance, it has obtained the right of copper-mining in the congo (kinshasa).

recently, the japanese monopoly capital groups feverishly contended for africa. "investigation missions" and "economic missions" were dispatched one after another to africa to pave the way for plundering africa's underground resources, expanding the outlets for japanese commodities and investments and making large-scale infiltration into africa. so far as japanese monopoly capital is concerned, a japanese newspaper said, "africa is regarded as the source of resources most needed in the days to come and the place where the fiercest struggle for re-division will take place." of late, japanese monopoly capital has also extended its claws to latin america and other regions. this is the real meaning of the japanese reactionaries' efforts to make japan's "economic development harmonious with the interests of other countries" so as to "seek a balance between internal prosperity and foreign aid".

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries." likewise, the japanese reactionaries must remember that the 1970's will not be a decade for their "asian development" but a decade of more vigorous upsurge and victories of the asian people's revolutions, a decade in which imperialism will be heading for defeat at an accelerated tempo.

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee Issues Statement Demanding An End to US Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Laos

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 7, 1970)

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement on march 6 denouncing u.s. imperialism for its "special war" in laos which has brought about the tension in the country. the statement demanded that u.s. imperialism stop its aggression and intervention in laos and that the laotian question be solved by the laotian parties concerned.

the statement was made public at a press conference on the evening of march 6 by the information bureau of the laotian patriotic front in hanoi.

the statement said: "for many years now, the u.s. imperialists have made unceasing intervention and aggression in laos in a vain attempt to turn it into a neo-colony and a military base of u.s. imperialism in southeast asia.

"in defiance of its obligations under the 1954 geneva agreements and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos, the united states has trampled upon the independence and sovereignty and undermined the peace and neutrality of laos. over the past eight years, the u.s. intervention and aggression in laos have become ever more brazen. through a military coup d'etat, the united states has toppled the national union government which has the investiture from the king and recognition from the 1962 geneva agreements on laos and rigged up a puppet administration headed by prince souvanna phouma under the sign-board of 'peace and neutrality'. through that administration, the united states has conducted a 'special war' in laos, bombed and attacked laotian territory and used the troops of its lackeys in laos to launch nibbling attacks on the areas under the control of the laotian patriotic forces."

the statement said: "in close alliance with the laotian patriotic neutralist forces, the laotian patriotic front has exercised together with the laotian people its legitimate right of self-defence, resolutely resisted the u.s. 'special war' and the nibbling attacks of the united states and its lackeys against the liberated areas, inflicting on them deserved blows and recording increasing victories."

the statement pointed out: "since nixon took office as president of the united states, the united states has intensified the war in laos with still greater obstinacy. the united states has brought more u.s. and thailand military personnel, weapons and war materials into laos. it has strengthened the puppet army and the 'special forces' under vang pao's command. it has launched repeated nibbling attacks against many areas controlled by the patriotic forces from the north to the south of the country. it has also put in action a modern air force for saturation bombing against the territory of laos, thus perpetrating extremely barbarous crimes against the laotian people."

the statement said that beginning august 1969, the united states mustered about 50 battalions of puppet troops and mercenaries of thailand to launch a nibbling attack against the plain of jars-xieng khoang region. meanwhile, it launched several nibbling operations against the liberated areas in central and lower laos. what is particularly serious is that since february 17, 1970, the united states has used b-52 and planes of other types to conduct massive bombing against the plain of jars-xieng khoang region as well as the liberated areas in central and lower laos, destroying hundreds of villages and savagely massacring the civilian population.

the statement pointed out that the laotian armed forces and people who are resolved to defend the liberated areas, have smashed the nibbling attacks of the united states and its lackeys against the plain of jars-xieng khoang region and other places. they have wiped out an important part of the "special forces" commanded and fostered by the united states and dealt a heavy blow at the u.s. air "superiority".

the statement said: "the laotian problem must be settled by the laotian parties concerned. to create conditions for the laotian parties concerned to meet, the united states must, as an immediate step, stop escalating the war and stop completely the bombing of laotian territory without posing any condition."

the statement pointed out: "the laotian people desire independence, freedom and peace. if the united states obdurately persists in its aggressive schemes, the laotian patriotic front, the laotian patriotic neutralist forces and the laotian people are resolved to fight on till final victory."

the statement called on the laotian people of all nationalities to closely unite around the militant alliance between the laotian patriotic front and the laotian patriotic neutralist forces, to heighten their vigilance, to stand ready and be resolved to smash all military plans and deceitful schemes of the united states and its lackeys with a view to defending the liberated areas, safeguarding their fundamental national rights and contributing to the preservation of peace in indo-china and southeast asia.

the statement said: "with the broad sympathy and strong support of the peoples of the world, the entire laotian people, closely united, are sure to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos."

MALAYSIA

Malayan Women Live in Deep Misery

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an article yesterday exposing the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the broad masses of malayan women by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the article said that under the reactionary rule of british and u.s. imperialism and their lackeys the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique, the broad masses of malayan women, particularly the working women, are leading a most wretched life. they are not only long suffering like the men from oppression and exploitation under imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism, but are also weighed down by the heavy yokes of the feudal-patriarchal system and religious taboos. like the men workers, the broad masses of working women are in a completely powerless position politically and are suffering from discrimination, maltreatment and humiliation.

to squeeze super profits, the article said, the imperialist monopoly capitalists and bureaucrat-capitalists have reduced the workers' wages to the lowest possible level. the men workers' wages are too low to maintain the barest living but the earnings of women workers are still lower. they are the victims of such barbarous measures as deprival of the right to sick leaves, compulsory over-time work, and being fined for drinking water at recess.

to help their parents feed the family, the article continued, many girls are forced to become maid-servants in the homes of the capitalists, doing hard manual work beyond their capacity and working 18 hours a day at extremely meagre pay.

the article pointed out that the bosses of the scab unions not only completely ignore such shocking oppression and exploitation suffered by the broad masses of women workers.

but even serve as accomplices of the capitalists, bullying and suppressing the broad working masses. the reactionary acts of the scabs exposed them nakedly as the ferocious enemy of the broad masses of working women.

where there is oppression there is resistance, the article pointed out in conclusion. to completely smash the shackles of the old society, the working women of malaya have carried out a protracted struggle together with the rest of the malayan people under the leadership of the communist party of malaya and have made important contributions to the cause of national liberation. many women fighters have made great contributions to the cause of the people's revolution both in the anti-japanese war and in the national liberation war during the past 20 years or more. in the base areas or in the guerrilla areas, the broad masses of women have played a tremendous role in the work of supporting the liberation army and in waging revolutionary struggle. inspired by the victorious development of the armed struggle, women of all strata are now raising their political consciousness day by day, and more and more women have, in the response to the militant calls of the malayan communist party, thrown themselves into the torrents of revolution and are fighting valiantly for complete liberation.

A Malayan Heroine

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1970)

the heroic deeds of zahura, a woman fighter of the malayan national liberation army, are on everyone's lips in the revolutionary base areas and guerrilla zones of malaya, said the "voice of malayan revolution" in a recent broadcast. being a member of the tenth detachment of the national liberation army, zahura had valiantly killed the enemies and finally laid down her young life. inspired by her death, the malayan revolutionaries made a vow that "one zahura fell, thousands of zahuras have come forward exclamation"

the broadcast went on:

the detachment, formed by fine sons and daughters of the malayan peasants, is active in the vast rural areas of the country. it is closely related with the masses and shares their weal and woe. in the revolutionary armed struggle it has performed numerous heroic deeds.

born of a poor peasant family, zahura joined the revolutionary struggle at the age of 14. nurtured by mao tsetung thought and taught by the communist party of malaya, she grew up quickly and became an outstanding guerrilla fighter with the help of her comrades-in-arms.

on an afternoon in december, 1961, zahura was working in the field together with her detachment leader and another fighter. the cunning enemy suddenly discovered them and encircled them with two platoons. realizing that they were besieged by the enemy and undaunted in the face of peril, the three fighters calmly thought how to deal with the enemy. a hail of rounds was fired at them. they swiftly lay down on the ground and heroically fought back with their rifles. they were inspired by the great teacher chairman mao's teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." their fierce counter-attacks deflated the enemy's arrogance and showed up its real features as a paper tiger.

beleaguered by so many enemies, the detachment leader decided to break through. she gave orders to zahura and the other fighter: "withdraw exclamation quick exclamation i'll cover you up exclamation". when zahura withdrew to a safe place, she anxiously waited for her leader. as the distant gunfire became more intense, her thoughts kept returning to her detachment leader. she resolutely decided to return to the position at the risk of her own life to help her leader. braving the enemy's intense gunfire, she fired at the enemy from behind a tree to distract the enemy fire.

the fighting went on fiercely. she was wounded. enduring severe pains she continued to fight staunchly and heroically. a lofty wish had been hidden in her mind for many years: strive to be a member of the glorious communist party of malaya. at this moment she was determined to display in deeds the revolutionary spirit and heroism of a genuine communist. she held fast to her gun which spat the fire of hatred at the enemy. the enemy troops were mowed down one after another.

but the enemy remnants relying on their numerical superiority gradually got the upper hand of her. when these bandits realized that they were fighting with a wounded woman, they shouted hysterically: "take her alive exclamation take her alive exclamation"

with an unyielding will and infinite bravery, zahura, heavily wounded, shot another hail of bullets at the frenzied enemy troops. in this fierce battle, she laid down her life. she died a heroine.

the communist party organization of the tenth detachment of the malayan national liberation army solemnly declared at the memorial ceremony that zahura had been accepted posthumously as a glorious member of the communist party of malaya in compliance with her wish in her life-time.

the revolutionary malayan people are determined to turn grief into strength and march ahead along the path crimson with the heroine's blood towards new battles. zahura is immortal in the minds of the malayan people.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Cultural Association Gives Luncheon in Honor of Goodwill Delegation of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 7, 1970)

the nepal-china cultural association gave a luncheon today in honour of the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china led by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china.

speaking at the luncheon, bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association, said that goodwill delegations of the two countries have exchanged visits in the past years. the age-old friendship between the people of the two countries has been further developed on a new basis.

he stressed that the prospects of development of the friendship between nepal and china are bright.

in his speech, kuo mo-jo said that china and nepal are like brothers. a traditional friendship has been existing between the people of the two countries since ancient times. this traditional friendship has been consolidated and developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. he said: i hope that the visit of our delegation will add a piece of brick or tile to the sino-nepalese friendship building.

present at the luncheon were nepalese minister of state for works, transport and communications hom bahadur shrestha, foreign secretary yadu nath khanal and national panchayat secretary jung bahadur chand.

also present was poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse was also present.

Nepalese Foreign Minister Fetes Goodwill Delegation of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 8, 1970)

nepalese foreign minister gehendra bahadur rajbhandari give a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china.

in his speech, rajbhandari said that although nepal and china are two countries with different social systems, we are deeply impressed by your achievements in construction.

on behalf of the royal government of nepal, he said, i express thanks to china for her aid to the development of our country. i request your excellency to convey the regards and congratulations of the nepalese government and people to the chinese government and people.

speaking at the dinner, kuo mo-jo said that china and nepal are friendly countries. both countries set a good example in following the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we hope that our two countries will always support, assist and learn from each other and advance jointly. we are willing to make efforts to add bricks and tiles to the sino-nepalese friendship building.

present at the dinner were bhagawati prasad singh, chief justice of nepal; giri prasad budhathoki, minister of defence and forest; rudra prasad giri, minister of transport, communications, public works, water and power, and health; nayaraj subedi, minister of industry and commerce; sardar hansa man singh, principal secretary to the king; and other high officials of nepal.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse and officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

Nepal-China Friendship Association Holds Meeting to Welcome Goodwill Delegation of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 8, 1970)

the nepal-china friendship association held a meeting here yesterday afternoon to welcome the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china. seven hundred people of various circles attended this meeting.

in a welcoming speech, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bahadur praised the growing friendship between nepal and china.

referring to china's great achievements, he pointed out that under the leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people wiped out the forces of western imperialism, colonialism and feudalism and achieved liberation in 1949. since then, china has been a source of great inspiration to all the oppressed peoples and nations. what is more astounding and encouraging is the fact that china has achieved all this through self-reliance. she is now a country with neither external nor internal debts. the nepalese people are happy at the all-round development of the chinese people.

he added that despite all the attempts of the imperialists, no international problem of any nature can be solved without china's participation.

all this is the result of the wise and far-sighted leadership of chairman mao. chairman mao has proved himself to be an outstanding revolutionary leader.

he added that nepal today is devoting her efforts to making rapid progress under the leadership of his majesty king mahendra and is following a policy of friendly coexistence and non-alignment to any military blocs or any such organizations. nepal works for world peace and opposes imperialism and colonialism, he added.

kuo mo-jo spoke at the meeting. he said: china and nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. the friendship between our two peoples has a long history and broad prospects. in the past 20 years, sino-nepalese friendship has entered a new stage of development. particularly since his majesty king mahendra personally assumed control of state affairs, greater progress has been made in the friendship between the two countries.

he said, facts have proved that the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples can stand the test of time and no outside force can ever undermine it. we are deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two sides, sino-nepalese friendship will be increasingly consolidated and strengthened.

he added that under the leadership of his majesty king mahendra, the nepalese government and people are upholding their independence and opposing foreign interference and are resolutely safeguarding their state sovereignty and opposing foreign aggression. this fully demonstrates the just stand and strong determination of the

government of the kingdom of nepal and the nepalese people. the chinese people admire all this highly. our nepalese friends can rest assured that in your just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, the chinese people will forever remain your reliable friends.

he continued that the chinese government and people have consistently held that the principles guiding the establishment and development of relations between countries are the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we are very glad to note that in their relations china and nepal have always shown mutual respect and mutual understanding and lived together in amity. the smooth development of friendly relations between our two countries has set a fine example for peaceful coexistence between countries.

he said that under the brilliant leadership of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, china's great proletarian cultural revolution has achieved great victory. our socialist construction is thriving.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will never disappoint the hopes of the people of the world. resolutely following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people will, as always, unite with the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and ally themselves with all countries and people subjected to imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression, interference or bullying and wage a common struggle to completely smash the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, kuo mo-jo said.

chairman of the nepal peace council siddhi charan shrestha also spoke at the meeting.

nepalese chief justice bhagawati prasad singh, chairman of the standing committee of the state council ranganath sharma, minister of state for transport, communications and public works hom bahadur shrestha, minister of state for land reform, food and agriculture lal bahadur khadayat, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba, and other officials were present at the meeting.

chairman of the nepal-china cultural association bhuban lal pradhan was present.

chinese ambassador wang tse, officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese technicians in kathmandu were also present.

US

American Women Under the Rule of US Monopoly Capitalist Class

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

under the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, the broad masses of the american working women are suffering from ruthless exploitation and all kinds of discrimination. this situation serves as a lesson by negative example to the broad masses of the american working women, awakening them rapidly to plunge themselves into the surging struggle of the american people.

according to the statistics of the press of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, american women account for only 20 per cent of the jobs in the professional and technical field outside the categories of teaching, medicine and health. only 2 per cent of the engineers in the united states are women. furthermore, women are often excluded from many kinds of work. only about 50 per cent of the women students can find jobs after graduating from universities, and many of them only manage to get a job with very low wages after arduous efforts.

those who are lucky to get a job are mercilessly exploited by the monopoly capitalist class. their pay ranks anywhere from two thirds to less than half of what the men receive in the same category. take the median income for 1967 for example, the women's annual pay for the professional and technical workers was only 66.2 per cent of that of the men, the annual pay of the craftswomen was only 57.2 per cent of the men's and the saleswomen's annual pay was only 42.4 per cent of that of the salesmen. in the u.s. general electric company where a general strike recently took place, the wages of the women workers are 30 cents lower than those of the men each hour. in a word, the broad masses of the american working women have become the cheapest supply of labour for u.s. monopoly capital to reap super-profits.

the employed working women also are often unjustifiably deprived of many rights. on the occasion of an economic crisis when the monopoly capitalists massively lay off workers in order to ensure their super-profits, the women are the first to be thrown out of their jobs.

the black women in the united states suffer from more serious racial discrimination and racial oppression. many of them cannot find any work at all and have to live entirely on "relief". a large number of the black women who take part in the afro-american struggle have been ruthlessly suppressed by the u.s. reactionary ruling authorities. many of them were thrown into jail and out to fascist tortures. some of the jailed black women, even pregnant, are forced to do sustained strenuous labour under heavy armed guard.

the ruthless exploitation and fascist oppression by the u.s. reactionary ruling circles have made the american working women see more clearly and awaken day by day. at present, the struggle to demand equal pay for equal work by the working women has been launched in various parts of the united states. one of the demands raised in the recent strike of the u.s. general electric company workers was equal pay to the women for equal work. women workers have repeatedly demonstrated in front of the white house and other

government buildings in washington to demand equal pay for equal work. more and more women workers have taken an active part in strikes. the struggle of the black women has also further developed.

the american women are daily awakening. their struggle is bound to integrate more closely with the workers' movement and the afro-american movement and deal heavier and heavier blows at the rule of u.s. monopoly capital.

Rising Unemployment in US

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1970)

a washington report disclosed recently that the number of unemployed workers has rapidly increased in the united states in the past few months. it shows that the u.s. monopoly capital groups in the grip of a new economic crisis have desperately stepped up their onslaught against the labouring people and are trying in every way possible to shift the economic crisis on to them.

according to obviously minimized figures released by the u.s. labour department on the sixth, the number of unemployed in february reached 3,800,000, an increase of 400,000 over january. according to official statistics, the unemployment level rose from 3.9 per cent in january to 4.2 per cent in february, reaching the highest level for four and a half years in the country. in the first two months this year, the number of unemployed increased by more than 725,000 compared with december last year.

u.s. industrial production has kept falling since last august, with bigger drops registered in major industrial departments. in auto industry, for example, the output for the first two months of this year dropped by 26 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. to maintain a high level of their super-profits, the auto monopoly groups have launched a frenzied onslaught on the labouring people by mass layoffs. it is reported that more than a third of the unemployment increase in february was attributed to the automobile industry.

the reactionary measure of mass dismissals has also been taken by the monopoly capitalist groups in other industrial departments. the boeing aircraft company dismissed over 14,000 workers last year, which "saved" the monopoly capitalists 75 million dollars. the company has planned to sack 18,000 more workers this year. the u.s. steel company in pursuing super-profits is also prepared to fire workers and staff.

the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups have continued their reactionary policy of racial discrimination in the mass layoffs, with afro-american workers suffering the most. a western news agency has to admit that afro-american workers are "losing jobs faster than whites." figures published by the u.s. authorities showed that at the end of february, seven per cent of the black workers were unemployed, their jobless rate being almost double that of the whites. in fact, a still more serious situation exists in some parts of the country. for instance, the unemployment rate of black workers in watts, los angeles, is as high as 16.2

per cent and that of the mexican and puerto rican workers has also greatly surpassed that of the whites.

it is noteworthy that in the wake of the steadily aggravating economic crisis, unemployment will be increased further. the "u.s. news and world report", a mouthpiece of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, admitted not long ago: "layoffs are beginning to spread through a few industries", "layoffs are snowballing"....

the reactionary policy of the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups to make more and more workers jobless has sharpened the class contradictions between the working class and the monopoly capitalist groups of the country. it will only hasten the arrival of a new storm of a still larger scale in the american people's revolutionary mass movement against oppression and exploitation.

"Non-Partnership" Within "Partnership"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

no sooner had u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon finished presenting his long and stinking foreign policy report in which he bragged about so-called "partnership" than he personally directed a "partnership" farce by receiving french president georges pompidou with a smiling face and thus exposed his own "partnership" trick himself.

this was said in an article by fan ti entitled "'non-partnership' within 'partnership'".

the article said that during pompidou's visit in the united states, nixon pretended to be courteous by discarding his "overlord" airs and being extremely hospitable, giving the guest an extraordinary reception. at a dinner party, he not only talked about "friendship" and "rapprochement", but also referred to the time-honoured chronicle of france's rivalry with britain for hegemony and assistance to the united states for the war of independence 200 years ago, in an effort to laud france as "the oldest ally" of the united states. finally, to fill the new franco-u.s. rift which occurred during pompidou's visit, nixon suddenly changed his original arrangement and hypocritically made a special trip to new york to clink glasses with pompidou in a send-off. it seems that nixon was really sincere and courteous and was worthy of a friend. but, wait exclamation let us see another aspect of the reception accorded to the "distinguished guest" from france in the united states exclamation

when pompidou, under special arrangement, was addressing the u.s. congress -- the representative organ of the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups -- more than one third of the "honourable" congressmen were purposely absent to snub the "distinguished guest".

during pompidou's visit in new york, governor of new york state nelson rockefeller and mayor of new york city john lindsay, the local masters and important figures of the u.s. ruling circles, were not there for "allegedly having other fish to fry, thereby avoiding meeting with him.

in the course of the visit of the "distinguished guest", the instrument of public opinion controlled by the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups harped on anti-france tunes. the "new york times", an important bourgeois paper in the united states, devoted a full page to such remarks. the columbia broadcasting system also unscrupulously attacked the french policy in a special news programme on pompidou's visit to the united states.

what warrants attention is the fact that pompidou, as a "distinguished guest" of the united states, met with massive anti-france demonstrations wherever he went. particularly in chicago, some 10,000 people "booed" at a smiling pompidou who "suddenly grew very pale". in pompidou's own words, the authorities even allowed a number of hostile persons to get into the hall and "insult me and my wife". he also pointed out that "they were carefully organized to close in on me." it was reported that pompidou once considered to change his plan by cutting short his visit.

while stressing on "partnership" with pompidou on the one hand, nixon stretched his other hand to french territory and sovereignty. he was reported to have raised during the talks the demand for the re-stationing of u.s. troops on french soil. it is indeed strange why has one "partner" always tried to bully and control the other "partner"? having regarded one as a "partner" and received him courteously, why should the other want to dispatch troops to occupy his country? this is because the "partners" may be big or small, and the small "partner" should eventually obey the big "partner". this is the essence of nixon's "partnership" exclamation this is precisely "non-partnership" within "partnership".

however, the world has changed as time elapsed. u.s. imperialism which was once an arrogant world "overlord" after the second world war, has become a wretched bankrupt. the days are gone forever when "america blows the pipe, and europe dances." despite nixon's efforts to use both persuasion and force, the west european "allies", which used to dance to the u.s. tune, no longer heed america's words and are unwilling to do so today. during the present visit, pompidou repeatedly expressed "satisfaction" with nixon's "reception", but he made it clear time and again that france would "remain independent, having her own policy and her influence." during the talks, pompidou used his sharp tongue to resist firmly nixon's groundless demand for stationing u.s. troops in france. in open remarks, pompidou scolded the united states for exporting inflation and economic crisis to the "allies". the truth is: two may seem to be quite friendly openly, but secretly they harbour different intentions.

to receive pompidou was a major step of nixon to push ahead with his policy of "partnership". as pompidou has returned home, the truth of "non-partnership" within nixon's "partnership" also becomes known to the world.

US AND LAOS

US Imperialism Schemes to Further Intensify Aggressive War in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1970)

the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have won a series of new victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, dealing heavy blows to the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. in the past few days, the u.s. imperialists have time and again uttered bellicose clamours to create a pretext for further intensifying the war of aggression against laos.

the intensification of the war of aggression against laos by the nixon administration is an important part of u.s. imperialism's sinister design of aggression against the entire indo-china. in his march 6 statement on the situation in laos, nixon declared in no uncertain terms that what the united states "does in laos has thus as its aim to bring about conditions for progress toward peace in the entire indo-chinese peninsula". he added that the united states is trying above all "to save american and allied lives in south vietnam which are threatened." he also quoted the late u.s. imperialist chieftain john kennedy as saying in 1961 that "the security of all southeast asia will be endangered if laos loses its neutral independence." u.s. secretary of defense melvin laird also openly defended the unprecedentedly wanton bombing of laos by u.s. imperialism, alleging that this was to "protect our position in south vietnam".

this is out-and-out gangster logic exclamation according to this logic of nixon and his ilk, realization of peace in indo-china does not require the complete and total withdrawal of the several hundred thousand u.s. aggressor troops and the dismantling of all the military bases of u.s. imperialism in indo-china, but the expansion of the war against indo-china and the intensification of the u.s. imperialist aggression against laos. according to this logic, the safeguarding of the neutrality and independence of laos does not require an end to the u.s. imperialist intervention in laos, but the intensification of the u.s. imperialist aggression against laos. according to this logic, u.s. imperialism can unleash a war of aggression in any part of the world under the pretext of "protecting the u.s. position" and saving "american and allied lives which are threatened". u. alexis johnson, u.s. under-secretary of state for political affairs, asserted recently that the united states is conscious of laos' hidden "threat to the security of thailand" and that southeast asia "will not be an area from which we will want to divorce ourselves, but rather an area which, in both absolute and relative terms, will be increasingly important to us." all this has thoroughly exposed the out-and-out gangster features of u.s. imperialism exclamation

these utterances of nixon and his ilk have ripped off the cloak of "peace" that nixon had donned on u.s. imperialism in his recent notorious foreign policy report. they show that the so-called "nixon doctrine" is imbued with the same spirit as the policies of aggression of the truman, eisenhower, kennedy and johnson administrations, and that it is a still more sinister and vicious doctrine of aggression of u.s. imperialism.

to intensify the war of aggression against laos, u.s. imperialism is vigorously preparing public opinion. john mccain, commander-in-chief of u.s. forces in the pacific, clamoured recently that "the present deteriorating situation in laos is of serious concern" to the united states, and that the developments in laos reinforce "the need for continued u.s. military presence abroad". in his march 6 statement, nixon admitted that the u.s. aggression against laos has all along been intensified. he indicated that the wanton bombing of the laotian liberated areas will be stepped up and the air operations and reconnaissance flights for the laotian rightist troops will be continued. yet nixon asserted that all this is "to reduce american involvement (in laos) and not to increase it." all this shows that the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression against viet nam, against laos and against the entire indo-china will never change.

u.s. imperialism has not only intensified the war of aggression in laos through increased bombing, but has also dispatched more and more "military advisers" and c.i.a. agents to take part in that war. three western correspondents who had visited a secret military base in central laos recently disclosed that there they "saw american military barracks" in which scores of c.i.a. agents were planning strategy to destroy the liberated areas, and which "have direct dial phones to guam and the white house".

the great leader chairman mao has taught us: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. this is a marxist law." in intensifying its war of aggression against laos, u.s. imperialism can only tighten the noose round its neck. so long as the laotian people enhance their unity and persist in a protracted war, they will certainly be able to smash the u.s. imperialist schemes and win final victory in their war against aggression.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Chinese Embassy in Yemen Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Mar. 7, 1970)

the chinese embassy in yemen recently held several film receptions in sanaa and taiz at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown and enthusiastically received by the audience.

about 2,000 people attended the receptions. they included government officials and high-ranking officers, workers, women and other friends of various circles, and friends from other arab countries working in yemen.

prolonged and thunderous applause broke out from the audience when they saw in the film the great leader chairman mao mounting the tien an men rostrum in high spirits and with firm strides together with his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao to review the grand mass parade. some yemeni friends were moved to tears by the scenes of delegates on the reviewing stands cheering warmly: "long live chairman mao

exclamation" some yemeni workers were so excited that they also shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

after seeing the film, many yemeni friends warmly praised the wise leadership of chairman mao and spoke highly of the brilliant achievements scored by the chinese people in the past twenty years, particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the great unity of the chinese people.

a painting worker said with emotion: " chairman mao is working every day not only for the chinese people but also for the world's revolutionary people. we are very happy at seeing chairman mao in such excellent health. we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" a yemeni friend said: "chairman mao is the great leader of the people of the world."

many yemeni friends were extremely proud of every achievement made by the great chinese people. they said: "the fact that china has become still more powerful is a great support for the world revolution." a repairman of the sanaa textile factory said: "the scenes of the parade of the chinese people's liberation army and militia demonstrated that the chinese people, armed with mao tsetung thought, are ready at all times to smash the aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism. the entire chinese people, united as one man around their beloved leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, will be invincible forever." a friend from the yemeni armed forces pointed out: "people's china has become a powerful socialist country. this is the most reliable guarantee for the arab people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism. this has also strengthened the determination of the arab people to fight to the end."

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Embassy in Zambia Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1970)

the chinese embassy in zambia has recently given two film receptions at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown, according to a report from lusaka. the film was warmly received and praised by the african friends attending the receptions.

among the more than 200 guests present were j. mambwe, zambian minister of state in the ministry of power, transport and works, chirwa, mayor of lusaka, and representatives and freedom fighters of the african nationalist organizations in zambia.

when the guests saw on the screen the chinese people's great leader chairman mao mounting the tien an men rostrum with firm steps, thunderous applause burst out in the hall. the guests said that the film was "very fine" and "marvellous."

a zambian official said: "we have never seen such a fine film which can convince the people and is of great significance of education. china is a powerful country. the chinese people are the great people." some zambian friends said: the chinese people are organized very well.

even women have taken up arms. if imperialism and revisionism dare to invade china, they are doomed to failure.

after seeing the film, a leader of a mozambique nationalist organization said: from this film, we have seen the great unity of the chinese people, their high revolutionary spirits and their readiness to deal with any aggressive war against them.

a responsible member of the zimbabwe african national union said: "chairman mao is in excellent health. he is the great leader not only of the chinese people but also of the people all over the world. the chinese people warmly love chairman mao from the bottom of their hearts."

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PARTY BUILDING

Problem of Struggle Between the Two Roads Must Be Grasped in Party Consolidation and Party Building in the Countryside

by

Pien Che (边 哲).

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1970)

> The struggle between the two roads (i.e., between socialism and capitalism) is still going on in earnest in the vast countryside, according to the following article, which attributes this state of affairs to the machinations of former landlords, rich peasants, and other bad elements to restore capitalism, bourgeois influences, old influences, the "spontaneous capitalist tendency," etc.--SCMP Ed.

At present, Party consolidation and Party building are under way in an earth-shaking manner and in a concrete way in most parts of the countryside throughout China. The situation is excellent.

In the course of Party consolidation and Party building, many units constantly put ideological rectification in the first position and, bearing in mind the reality of class struggle, tightly grasp the major problems hindering the Party members from continuing revolution and study Chairman Mao's theory of Party building and the New Party Constitution, fight self-interest and criticize revisionism, thus strengthening the proletarian Party

character and basically heightening the Party members' consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, a few units have not closely linked the ideological rectification with their reality, so that they fail to grasp the major problems which hinder the Party members from continuing revolution and, instead, they make a long list of the content of education and conduct education vaguely. Much time has been spent, but with barren results. The chief cause of this situation is that some leading comrades still have blurred understanding.

"Since this is an ideological rectification, all ideological problems of the Party members should be brought up to be solved." This is the viewpoint held by some comrades. In their eyes, all problems must be solved at the same time. Accordingly, in the course of ideological rectification, they arrange dozens of major and minor steps, some governing study, some governing criticism, some others governing destruction, establishment, etc. By their method, the work cannot be grasped basically and the problems cannot be solved.

The principal contradictions must be grasped well--this is Chairman Mao's consistent teaching. Among the Party members in the countryside, there exist major problems as well as secondary ones hindering the continuation of revolution. In the course of ideological rectification, we must concentrate all forces to grasp the major problems and solve them and should not grasp all problems, major and minor ones, with equal emphasis. If we touch all problems once and leave them alone, eventually we shall not be able to solve any problem deeply and thoroughly. If we confine our scope to the minor problems and do not look for problems in the struggle between the two lines and the causes in the world outlook, we cannot attain the goal of ideological rectification.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Throughout the period of transition there exist class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. We shall go astray if we forget this basic theory and basic practice which our Party has followed for the past decade and more." This basic problem of what road we should follow must be grasped in order that the broad masses of Party members may heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution in the course of consolidating and building the Party in accordance with the demands of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building.

Our great leader Chairman Mao formulated a Marxist-Leninist line for socialist revolution in the countryside long ago and personally led a series of great movements including the movement of agricultural cooperation, the movement of establishing of people's communes, the movement of socialist education in the countryside, and the current great proletarian cultural revolution, and guided all peasants of the country to the highway of socialism. Whereas, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i vigorously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, advocated the rich-peasant

economy, opposed the socialist collectivization in agriculture, incited the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao," violated the socialist revolution in the countryside, and undermined the socialist collective economy, in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in the countryside. In the countryside, the struggle between the two lines within the Party is focused on the question whether we should take the socialist road or the capitalist road. This struggle decides the destiny of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the destiny of the socialist system.

This is pointed out in the New Party Constitution: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism." The struggle between the two roads existed in the past and exists at present and will always go on throughout the stage of socialism and be a question of prime importance in the countryside.

Some Party members in the countryside formerly made mistakes of one sort or another. Most of their mistakes were connected with the question of which road they should take. Therefore, in the course of ideological rectification, only when this question is tightly grasped and solved properly will it be possible for the broad masses of Party members to heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to acquire a high proletarian Party character and a high concept of Party leadership, to rally around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to the letter, and to vigorously and unswervingly lead the broad revolutionary masses to embark on the socialist road and strive for the realization of communism. When only this question has been solved will the rural Party organizations be able to withstand tests in the war against aggression, tests of natural disasters and tests of the struggle between the two lines in the Party.

"The great cultural revolution in the past three years aimed at solving the question of the struggle between the two roads. In the current Party consolidation, it is not necessary to take this question as one of prime importance." In the eyes of these comrades, it seems that the question of struggle between the two roads in the countryside has been solved almost completely. This viewpoint also is incorrect.

What is the actual state of affairs?

During the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past three years and more, after the criticism against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and against the tendency toward capitalism and the establishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the vast countryside, the broad masses of Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside are more enthusiastic than ever in taking the socialist road and the tendency

toward capitalism in the countryside has been bitterly defeated. This is an immensely great achievement. However, the overthrown exploiting classes including the landlords and rich peasants are not reconciled to their defeat and always attempt to restore themselves, the influence of the bourgeoisie and the force of old habits in the old society and the small producers' spontaneous tendency toward capitalism still exist in society, and the pernicious influence of revisionism spread in the countryside by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i for a long time in the past has not been completely eliminated. For this reason, the struggle between the two roads is still very serious. The struggle between the force to consolidate the socialist collective ownership and the force to sabotage it remains to be a very prominent problem. We should in no way take this lightly because we have won a few victories.

At present, a handful of class enemies are making trouble. They go all out to use the capitalist tendency among some people and employ all possible means to sabotage the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." In a few units in particular, which have relaxed the revolutionary mass criticism, as a result of sabotage, erosion and instigation by the class enemies, the phenomena of corruption, theft and speculation have emerged and the tendency toward capitalism has risen to the top.

What merits attention is that some Party members take no heed of these tendencies toward capitalism and let them take their own course. This situation shows that some Party members in the countryside still have a relatively weak concept of the class struggle and the line of demarcation between the two roads still is relatively blurred in their minds.

In the face of these facts, how can one say that the problem of the struggle between the two roads in the countryside has been solved? How can one say that the problem of struggle between the two lines is not the most important problem to be solved in the course of Party consolidation and Party building in the countryside? At present, the struggle against the capitalist influence in the countryside is a major struggle for defending the base of the socialist economy and defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and also a major struggle for consolidating and developing the fruit of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The tendency toward capitalism will become rampant if we in the slightest way neglect political work among the peasants during the cooperative movement and for a very long period after."

This is laid down in the New Party Constitution: "The basic program of the Communist Party of China is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism."

We should obey Chairman Mao's teachings and, in the deep-going and serious political movement of Party consolidation and Party building, observe and approach the various phenomena in the countryside by standing at the high plane of the struggle between the two roads, see clearly the seriousness of the struggle between the two roads in the countryside, grasp the major problem of the struggle between the two roads and carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, so as to strengthen the broad masses of Party members' proletarian Party character and heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution.

Whether or not we should grasp the problem of struggle between the two roads during Party consolidation and Party building in the countryside is not a problem of method but a problem of orientation. During the Party consolidation and Party building, we must tightly grasp the link of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, assign the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat to various basic-level organizations, and build the countryside into a red front for preventing capitalist restoration.

* * *

Use Chairman Mao's Thought of Party Building To Build Up Party Branches

- Party branch at the 6th Company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison Command organized Party members to study the New Party Constitution conscientiously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1970)

The Party branch of a PLA company stationed at Peking indoctrinates Party members in the company by requiring them to study the New Party Constitution intensively, so they may be thoroughly familiar with Mao's idea of Party building.--SCMP Ed.

(Our own dispatch) Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "One of the important sources of the Red Army's strength in arduous struggles is 'building the Party branch in the company'" and with the help of superior Party organizations, the Party branch at the 6th Company of a certain unit of the PLA Peking Garrison Command organized the Party members and masses to study the New Party Constitution conscientiously, self-consciously used the New Party Constitution to build up the Party branch, used Chairman Mao's thought of Party building to arm the heads of the Party member masses, and turned the Party branch into a strong fighting bastion of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This brought about profound changes in the company.

Deepening of the Profound Proletarian Feeling For the New Party Constitution

The Party branch at the 6th Company organized the Party members and masses immediately after the publication of the New Party Constitution to stir up an upsurge of its study. The broad masses of Party members and masses were determined to build up the Party branch to become a strong fighting bastion of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with Chairman Mao's outline for Party building and provisions in the New Party Constitution.

In order to elevate the understanding of the New Party Constitution the Party branch organized the Party members and masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great theory on Party building under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the parts of Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the 9th Party Congress concerning the rectification and building of the Party, thereby deepening the Party members and masses' profound proletarian feeling for the New Party Constitution.

On this basis the Party branch fully mobilized the masses to study and memorize the New Party Constitution word by word, sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph so as to understand profoundly Chairman Mao's

proletarian thought of Party building. They also invited some old Party members to make reports on the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party so as to understand more profoundly the provisions of the New Party Constitution in association with the history of the growth of our Party along Chairman Mao's line of Party building; uncover and repudiate in a bigger way renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of Party building in association with the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party; discuss the great significance of the building of Party branches under the new situation in accordance with the provisions of the New Party Constitution.

These activities enabled everybody to realize: The New Party Constitution is a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's thought of Party building, a great outline for the revolutionized and militant building of our Party, and also the basic teaching material concerning the building of Party branches under the condition of dictatorship of the proletariat.

The comrades said: Our attitude toward the New Party Constitution is also our attitude toward the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as deputy as well as toward Chairman Mao's thought of Party building. Proletarian revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao must use the New Party Constitution to build our Party branches under the new situation. This is a necessary act arising from class struggle, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the continuation of revolution. We must build our Party branches well according to the provisions of the New Party Constitution.

Education deepened the profound proletarian feeling of the Party members and masses of the 6th company toward Chairman Mao's thought of Party building. They considered the building of Party branches in accordance with the provisions of the New Party Constitution the number one important job in the work of building the company. Everybody self-consciously studied the New Party Constitution as a motto and applied it self-consciously.

Doing A Good Job in the Ideological Revolutionization of the "Group of People" in the Party Branch

In the course of using the New Party Constitution to build the Party branch the Party branch at the 6th Company repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "If this 'group of people' cannot act in unison, how can they lead thousands of people to fight and build?" and reviewed the sad lesson of 1964 when the building of the company went down-hill because the Party branch was weak in the concept of class struggle and failed to see the orientation clearly during the evil wind of the great battle.

They profoundly realized that the ability of the company to build up itself along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Army building hinged on the ideological revolutionization of the "group of people" who were the leading members of the Party branch, and that to do a good job in the ideological revolutionization of this "group of people" the most important

thing was to study and apply creatively Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought according to the requirements imposed upon the Party members by the New Party Constitution, heighten the concept of class struggle and the consciousness of struggle between the two lines, as well as keep class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat in mind firmly.

In the light of the new situation and new trends of class struggle at home and abroad and in association with the living ideas of the members of the Party branch, the Party branch regularly and repeatedly studied the paragraph of the New Party Constitution which says: "The socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism." The Party branch also energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and incessantly heightened the Party branch members' concept of class struggle and the consciousness of continuation of revolution. This made the members of the Party branch realize: As long as we pull the cord of the bow of class struggle taut and establish the thought of continuation of revolution firmly we shall be able to see clearly, stand firmly and repel the class enemy in the great storm of class struggle.

During a previous period when the kitchen squad scored some achievements in the modification of ovens and conservation of coal, some comrades thought "this is about enough" and began to use coal carelessly. Upon discovering this practice Tuan Chin-ming, member of the Party branch and logistics officer, studied Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle and his great teaching of "practicing economy to make revolution" together with all the comrades of the kitchen squad to heighten their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and formulated new measures for economy. In the meantime he also braved severe cold and went without sleep or food to make thirty-odd modifications of the oven together with the comrades of the kitchen squad and scored new achievements in the conservation of coal.

For the sake of promoting the ideological revolutionization of this "group of people," members of the Party branch placed themselves among the masses self-consciously and led them to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and energetically grasp the class struggle in their own heads. They also took the initiative to carry the heavy burden of revolution and continue to make revolution. Furthermore, they also led the Party members and masses to conduct self-criticism regularly according to the requirements imposed by the New Party Constitution upon the Party members so as to promote their own ideological transformation. Thus the standard of the ideological revolutionization of the members of the Party branch became higher and higher, the unity of the "group of people" became stronger and stronger and the three great work styles of the Party was greatly enhanced. This pushed the revolutionized building of the company forward continuously.

Working Hard on the Heightening of the Party Members' Consciousness in Continuation of Revolution

In the course of organizing the study of the New Party Constitution the Party branch at the 6th Company paid great attention to the using of Chairman Mao's thought of Party building to arm the Party members and worked hard on the heightening of the Party members' consciousness in continuation of revolution so as to make the Party members meet the requirements of a proletarian advanced element. In order to do so, they organized the Party members and masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the General Program of the New Party Constitution and the five requirements of the Party member.

Beginning from class education and proceeding from the continuation of revolution they invited old poor peasants who suffered much and hated the old society deeply to recall past bitterness and think about the present sweetness so as to guide the masses in their studies toward combining study with practice and ideology, heightening the consciousness of the Party members in the continuation of revolution, and establishing firmly the far-sighted Communist ideal of achieving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, elimination of the system of man exploiting man from this world, and liberation of all mankind.

Hou Hsi-yin, a Communist Party member and old fighter, self-consciously used the five requirements of the Party member to examine himself and struggled against self-interest energetically after studying the New Party Constitution. He was deeply touched and said in a meeting for the discussion and application of the New Party Constitution: "After studying the New Party Constitution I found the right orientation for the continuation of revolution and a clear understanding of the duties of a Communist Party member. For the sake of realizing Communism I must struggle every day, struggle every month, struggle every year and struggle till I die. I must not become a half-cooked revolutionary." He imposed strict requirements on himself according to the criteria for the proletarian advanced element, maintained close contact with the masses, performed political and ideological work meticulously, and outstandingly accomplished the fighting tasks assigned to him by the Party. After his rehabilitation this year he regularly wrote to the Party branch at the company reporting on his thinking, his work and his determination.

The Party branch also organized the Party members and masses to use Chairman Mao's thought of Party building as a weapon to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party to become officials," "theory of fusion of public and private interests," and the "theory of the backwardness of the masses," thereby deepened their boundlessly intense love of Chairman Mao and strengthened their boundless loyalty toward the causes of the Party.

Wang Ch'uan-ch'i, a Party member and squad leader, made revolution realistically with a Communist Party member's proletarian feeling of remaining boundlessly loyal to the cause of the Party without any thought of personal fame or profit. He volunteered to take over the responsibility of the whole platoon when the platoon leader went elsewhere to engage in supporting-the-Left work and made all three squads in the platoon four-good squads. The fighters said: "Party members are pillars for the building of our companies."

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Educate the Party Members to Resist of Their Own Accord Corruption by Bourgeois Thinking

- Party branch at Hsipop'o Production Brigade, P'ingshan Hsien organized Party members to study Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th CCP Central Committee conscientiously in association with the study of the New Party Constitution. This turned the Party branch into a strong bastion for leading the masses to fight against the class enemy -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 27, 1970)

(NCNA, Shihchiachuang, Feb. 24) The Party branch at Hsipop'o Production Brigade, P'ingshan Hsien, Hopei, organized Party members to study Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th CCP Central Committee conscientiously in association with the study of the New Party Constitution, used Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the heads of the Party members, and educated the Party members to develop the Party's glorious tradition of arduous struggle and close contact with the masses and self-consciously resist corruption by bourgeois thinking. This turned the Party branch into a vigorous fighting bastion for leading the broad masses of revolutionaries to fight against the class enemy.

Hsipop'o Production Brigade, where our great leader Chairman Mao once lived, was the site of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th CCP Central Committee. During the past twenty years great leader Chairman Mao's glorious thoughts and the great revolutionary practice greatly encouraged the people of Hsipop'o. During the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution the people in Hsipop'o studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and scored one victory after another. After the Ninth Party Congress the Party branch at this production brigade led the Party members and revolutionary masses to implement more thoroughly Chairman Mao's series of latest instructions and proletarian policies and carry out the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. This brought about a more and more favorable situation of revolution and production.

In view of the victory the Party branch promptly organized the Party members and revolutionary masses to study conscientiously the New Party Constitution and Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th CCP Central Committee in association with the new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle in the production brigade.

Chairman Mao taught us: "After the extermination of enemies with guns, enemies without guns still exist. They are bound to struggle desperately against us. We must never belittle these enemies." "With victory, the people will be grateful to us and the bourgeoisie will come forward to flatter us. It has been proved that the enemy cannot conquer us by force of arms. However, the flattery of the bourgeoisie may conquer the weak-willed in our ranks. There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation."

Chairman Mao's teaching enabled all Party members in the Party branch to realize profoundly that the class enemy would not resign themselves to the fate of failure; therefore the more favorable the situation the more we must keep our heads cool, bear class struggle in mind and strictly guard against corruption and sabotage by the bourgeoisie.

Yen Ch'ing-hai, deputy secretary of the Party branch at the production brigade and commander of the militia company, was a new Party member and a new cadre. On one occasion a historical counter-revolutionary element came and tried to please him. But Yen's sharp eyes discerned that this was a class enemy trying to fire sugar-coated bullets at him; so he repelled him immediately. However, this bad element changed his tactics and attempted to corrupt Yen's family economically. One day when Yen's mother fell sick this historical counter-revolutionary element took advantage of Yen's absence from home and asked his wife to take eight eggs to Yen's mother. But Yen's mother immediately realized that the class enemy was sending her eggs. This was a case of "the wolf paying a New Year's call to the chickens--it cannot be out of a good intention"; so she also repelled her then and there.

Grasping this fact of class struggle the Party branch organized the Party members and masses to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the class enemy who intended to win over and corrupt the cadres. This gave all the Party members and masses a vivid education in class struggle.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. They must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." Leading members of the Party branch at Hsipop'o Production Brigade bore firmly in mind this great teaching of Chairman Mao's and preserved the style of simplicity and frugality to resist the corruption by bourgeois thinking. They took the initiative to keep the standard of living low but the standard of work high and ideological requirements strict.

On one occasion when Party branch secretary Yen Min-sheng's family was short of firewood while he was away to attend a conference, some one suggested to give him some of the firewood of the production brigade. But Yen refusely resolutely; he said: "A cadre only has the duty to serve the people wholeheartedly, he should not be treated differently." Moved and influenced by the secretary of the Party branch secretary, other leading members of the Party branch achieved the goal of not taking a single chin of grain or a single fen of money from the brigade.

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings on cadres' participation in collective productive labor and other provisions in the New Party Constitution in this connection, leading members of Hsipop'o Production Brigade firmly persevered in participation in collective productive labor and strengthened their ability to resist corruption by bourgeois thinking through participation in collective manual labor.

The Party branch at the production brigade regularly organized Party members and cadres to visit Chairman Mao's old residence to learn from Chairman Mao's revolutionary practice of participation in labor when he was in Hsipop'o. This served as a profound education for everybody and made them persevere in participation in collective productive labor more self-consciously.

When taking part in manual labor leading members of the Party branch self-consciously insisted on doing heavy and dirty work. The commune members said: Leading members of the Party branch at our brigade sweat more than we do. They have more mud on their bodies and more dung on their feet than we do. They also have more blisters on their hands than we do. They are indeed our good leaders.

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PLA HERO

"Lei Feng" Squad Continues Tradition of PLA Hero

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1970)

"Learn from comrade lei feng" -- this resounding call the great leader chairman mao issued seven years ago has been translated into action by members of the squad where the late army hero served.

lei feng was a squad leader in the engineering corps of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army. he came of a poor peasant family. he was a great communist fighter nurtured by invincible mao tsetung thought during the period of socialist revolution. he died at the age of 22 while fulfilling an assignment in august 1962.

lei feng, a communist party member and a "five-good" fighter (see footnote), set a brilliant example for people throughout the country by his effort to study chairman mao's writings, follow chairman mao's teachings and act according to chairman mao's instructions and by his utter devotion to the people and the country.

the squad where he served was named the "lei feng" squad after his death. following his example, members of the squad persevere in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and are revolutionizing their thinking. the squad has been commended as a "four-good" squad (see footnote) seven years running.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, members of the "lei feng" squad have adhered to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and defended the dictatorship of the proletariat.

while supporting the left in an organization, new recruit chang ching fulfilled his task as excellently as other members of the squad. he helped lead the revolutionary masses in waging a resolute struggle against the class enemies and in defeating their criminal attempts. now he has returned to his army unit. he drives the lorry lei feng drove. in the evening, he visits the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants, spreads mao tsetung thought and joins them in fighting the class enemies.

one day, when he returned to the barracks he heard chairman mao's new instruction: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." without waiting for supper, he set out to acquaint the poor and lower-middle peasants with the new instruction.

he discovered that the class enemies had sown discord between two production teams near where his army unit is stationed. he started a mao tsetung thought study class for the poor and lower-middle peasants and studied chairman mao's new instruction with them. together they criticized the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and exposed the class enemies' attempts to undermine the unity of the revolutionary masses. they eventually ferreted out the class enemies, thereby consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination.

members of the "lei feng" squad always act on chairman mao's great teaching "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'". following comrade lei feng's example, they never flinch before any danger for the sake of revolution.

one day when they were carrying out a mission, a fire alarm was sounded. they immediately headed for the raging fire. arriving on the scene, former squad leader yang tung-shun saw that a high-tension transmission line pole was on fire. the people's property was threatened. in his mind rang chairman mao's great teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people", and there appeared the glorious image of comrade lei feng who had lived and died for the people. he threw himself at the pole. the fire brought tears to his eyes, singed his eyebrows and burned his clothing. but he held on, determined that "state property must not be burned down, and my loyalty to chairman mao will not waver". he eventually put out the fire with the help of two other comrades. then they joined the masses in a three-hour battle against the fire around and extinguished it. the state property was saved.

since 1963, the "lei feng" squad has had the honour to send delegates to visit peking eight times, where they met our great leader chairman mao on five occasions. over the past seven years the squad has received some 30,000 letters of greetings from all over the country, whose writers are eager to learn from the squad. newspapers and broadcasting stations have featured its deeds time and again. showered with praise, members of the squad, like lei feng, always keep in mind chairman mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." they take praise as an impetus, and honour as a starting point for continuing the revolution.

squad leader chou fang-ho was a militia activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought for the whole province before he joined the army. in the two years since becoming an armyman, mao tsetung thought has helped him win the commendation "five-good" fighter every year. he has joined the chinese communist party and set an example of studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way for other armymen. he is praised by all as a good fighter of the lei feng type. but he does not grow conceited. over and over again he has studied chairman mao's teaching "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." the modesty and prudence of comrade lei feng remain ever fresh in his mind. amid praise and achievements, he feels what he has done is far from satisfactory and there are shortcomings. as a result, he is advancing with vigour and vitality.

footnote:

"four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

"five-good" fighters are fighters who excel politically and ideologically and in the "three-eight" working style, in military technique, in fulfilling combat missions, and in keeping fit.

the "three-eight" working style: the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

INDUSTRY

Mass Efforts Raise Industrial Output and Improve Communications in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 9, 1970)

the workers and revolutionary cadres in industry, communications and transportation in liaoning province, northeast china, have intensified their efforts in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

they have resolutely carried out chairman mao's great policy on hard struggle and building the country through diligence and frugality, and have gone all out and aimed high.

in the first month of the great 1970's all the iron and steel, coal, power, machine-building, chemical, paper and textile industries and the railway and transportation departments of the province overfulfilled the state targets. industrial production rose still higher in february. besides increasing production, they achieved great results in practising strict economy.

over the past two months the province has economized more than 80 million kilowatt hours. according to incomplete figures for the five cities of shenyang, anshan, fushun, penchi and funsin, over 300,000 tons of coal were saved for the country from the beginning of this year.

liaoning province is an important industrial base. many fallacies, including "big enterprises cannot avoid waste", were advocated under the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. these hampered application of the policy of building the country with diligence and frugality.

at the beginning of this year, the leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and of the revolutionary committees in different enterprises carefully studied chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial. they made up their minds to lead the revolutionary masses in firmly carrying out chairman mao's policy of increasing production and practising strict economy so that liaoning would do its best to support china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and make new contributions to the country.

since the beginning of the year many big metallurgical, coal, railway, chemical and machine building enterprises have launched a mass movement to lower the consumption of coal, electricity and raw materials. the revolutionary workers of the shenyang railway administration, through revolutionary mass criticism, began to look on waste and strict economy as a struggle between the two lines. their political consciousness being raised, they conscientiously worked out measures to lower the use of coal. in the

first two months of the year, they saved 30,000 tons of coal for the state.

the anshan iron and steel company, the talien chemical works, the fushun tungfeng plant and the fushun coal mine, all enterprises which use a lot of electricity, organized the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel to make technical innovations. this soon led to a 10 per cent decrease in the amount of electricity needed per unit of production.

the liaoning power plant aroused the masses to solve knotty technical problems and made 28 innovations which raised the power output by seven per cent and saved 30,000 tons of coal.

by improving metallurgical techniques and raising the quality of coke and the grade of the enriched ore, the anshan iron and steel company cut the use of the coke. in the past two months it has saved the amount of coke derived from 70,000 tons of coal because the blast furnaces required less.

the province's workers are now grasping the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the field of economy. they are determined to carry the campaign for increased production and economy still deeper and to win even greater victories.

COAL PRODUCTION

Small Coalfield in Northeast China Achieves Outstanding Success by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1970)

the "people's daily" recently extolled the miners of a small coalfield in heilungkiang province, northeast china, for the way in which they had followed the principle of self-reliance and hard work. the chihsing coalfield in linkou county was first opened up by a people's commune eleven years ago, equipped with only a few shovels and picks. it has now grown into a vigorous thriving socialist enterprise.

today there are more than four hundred miners working in the sixteen pits in the coalfield. tunnelling, extraction, ventilation, drainage and haulage are all mechanized or semi-mechanized. the annual coal output has now reached 70,000 tons. the 520,000 tons of coal extracted in the past eleven years have provided substantial support for socialist construction.

the opening up of the coalfield involved a struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. in the early period, a so-called "expert", who had actually been a gang boss at a coalmine during the japanese occupation, concealed his criminal history and wormed his way into the coalfield. he energetically pushed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. he ignored the workers' suggestions to use indigenous methods suited to local conditions in developing the coalfield. he was bent on applying foreign methods which were worked out for building big enterprises. he spent more than 130,000 yuan and used a large amount of timber

in building a 2.5 kilometre railway and buying an internal combustion locomotive. but the annual output was only a little more than 10,000 tons of coal. in 1961, when liu shao-chi created a sinister trend to close down small factories and mines, this person used the power he had usurped to close down five pits which were using indigenous methods of mining and the output from the coalfield became even lower.

the workers were infuriated at the way in which this scoundrel was sabotaging their socialist undertaking. they launched a tit-for-tat struggle against him. starting a mass movement for sinking small pits by local methods, they opened nine in under a year, and these turned out a total of 40,000 tons of coal annually. the whole work involved cost only 20,000 yuan. the advantage of these small pits was that they took only a short time to build, they needed less investment and produced quicker results.

the workers assumed power in the coalfield during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they became even more determined to build small pits. the revolutionary committee of the coalfield led the miners in opening another five pits in 1968. this took only a matter of three to five months altogether and less than 2,000 yuan was spent on each pit. the miners said that building small pits by local methods was in line with the principle of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and meant putting into practice chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution great progress has been made in production and construction throughout the coalfield. with the enlarging of the coalfield, the thought "it is necessary to spend a lot of money in handling big affairs" cropped up in the minds of some people. on one occasion, a purchasing agent for the coalfield spent several thousand yuan on a few pieces of equipment which he bought from somewhere else. seizing on this example, the revolutionary committee ran mao tsetung thought study classes throughout the coalfield for discussing again and again chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and on running an enterprise with diligence and frugality. this made all the miners understand that in building socialism it was necessary to practise economy everywhere and at all times. the workers pooled their wisdom and their efforts to find ways and means of making use of old equipment so that they would not have to buy replacements. they also resolved not to buy equipment from elsewhere which they could make themselves. last year alone they made 120 proposals for rationalization. all this effectively promoted revolution and production.

in the editor's note attached to the news report, the "people's daily" points out: how should socialist enterprises be run; through self-reliance and arduous struggle, or by striving after bigness and things foreign and by being extravagant and wasteful? here lies a struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. the miners of the chinsing coalfield in linkou county have brought out telling facts in criticizing the wrong ideas of "striving after

bigness and things foreign". the achievements of this coalfield have fully proved that it is only by resolutely adhering to chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle that construction work can be done and production expanded with greater, faster, better and more economical results. "striving after bigness and things foreign" inevitably produces small, slow, bad and wasteful results, and causes socialist enterprises to go astray.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

East China Hsien Wrests Good Grain and Cotton Harvests Seven Years Running

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 10, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "we must pay close attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres of pinghu county, chekiang province, east china, have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and had good grain and cotton harvests seven years running.

the county achieved a per-hectare yield of 8.6 tons of grain and 1.1 tons of ginned cotton last year. they have thus made great contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction and consolidated and developed the socialist collective economy.

situated on the hangchiahu plain, part of pinghu county is planted with rice and the rest to cotton. before liberation, per-hectare yield of grain was only 1.5 tons and ginned cotton 75 kilogrammes in this area. the labouring people led a miserable life. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary people of the county have taken the road of socialism since liberation. relying on their own efforts, they fought nature and steadily increased grain and cotton output. in 1963, the county's per-hectare grain yield was more than 6 tons and in 1966, 7.5 tons. in the past seven years, the county's per-hectare yield of ginned cotton has reached 750 kilogrammes.

this high yield of both grain and cotton production was achieved through the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. when china encountered temporary difficulty because of the serious natural disasters for three years (1959-61), the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in chekiang province whipped up the evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (footnote 1) and "four freedoms" (footnote 2) in the countryside to counter chairman mao's revolutionary line. the county harvested less grain and cotton then. bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "never forget class struggle", the revolutionary people of the county exposed and criticized the schemes of a handful of class enemies aimed at restoring capitalism. this helped raise grain and cotton production by a big margin.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people of the county, holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi. with their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines raised to a new height, they resolved to strive for higher grain and cotton yields. taking the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, as their example, they carried out vigorous capital construction on farmland by depending on their own efforts. mechanized or electric irrigation was introduced widely in the county last year. this was followed up by a mass movement for water control. a canal 15 kilometres long and 23 metres wide was built. in addition, more than 400 waterways were dredged by communes or production brigades. this extended the area of rice and cotton fields with stable yields secured against drought and water-logging, accounting for more than 95 per cent of the whole acreage.

in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the revolutionary people of the county fought victoriously against insect pests, hail storms and other natural disasters which hit the county many times. in july of last year, when cotton plants were growing well and beginning to boll, the area was hit by a rarely seen cyclone. most of the cotton plants were flattened. the poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard several days straightening them up, and undertook intensive cultivation. this created favourable conditions for a good harvest.

in efforts to win stable and high yields of both grain and cotton year after year, the county noted its concrete conditions and concentrated on irrigation, fertilizer, seed improvement, and plant protection to increase production. a mass movement for scientific experiments was launched to help raise yields. most of the communes and production brigades set up their own seed breeding nurseries and experimental plots to achieve high yields, to serve as examples and help popularize advanced experience. by 1969, the county had 29 cotton seed breeding teams working 333 hectares of seed breeding nurseries. they do seed breeding and selection and supply seeds of improved strains. improved seeds have been used throughout the county in recent years. agro-technique aid stations were set up in many communes, plant protection groups formed in production brigades and insect pest observers appointed in production teams. this helped promote scientific farming.

in the course of the fight for good grain and cotton harvests, the leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the county went to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they made efforts to discover and help to build up advanced units as models and popularize advanced experience. the third production team of the yusheng brigade of the chuantang commune, by carrying out in an all-round way the principle of taking food grains as the key link and ensuring an all-round development, had achieved high yields of both grain and cotton for several years running. in 1968, grain yield reached 13.5 tons per hectare and cotton yield, 1.5 tons of ginned cotton per hectare. the number of pigs raised averaged 2.7 to a hectare of farmland.

the leading members of the county revolutionary committee went to work in the production team where they helped to sum up and popularize its experience in grasping revolution and promoting production, thus stimulating other communes and production brigades and teams to work for high yields of grain and cotton.

(footnote 1) "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

(footnote 2) "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

North China Production Brigade Develops Diversified Economy

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 10, 1970)

following the principle of "taking food grains as the key link and developing a diversified economy to ensure an all-round development", the hohe production brigade in hopei province has, through ten years of hard struggle, turned its once poverty-stricken land into a prosperous village with thriving agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery.

over the past ten years, this production brigade, in hsingtang county, has raised its per-hectare yield of grain from 1.6 to 4.3 tons. it has sold 645 tons of grain, 1,500 hogs and large quantities of other products to the state. every production team under the brigade now has grain reserves and every household has a grain store. the brigade public accumulation fund now amounts to 360,000 yuan. the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "the changes in our brigade are a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

the production brigade lies in the taihang mountains. most of its farmland was alkaline or sandy in the past and grain yields were very low. the peasants had to live on grain supplied by the state.

ten years ago, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members bore out chairman mao's teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution", by setting about to get rid of the backwardness of the area through collective effort. they mapped out an overall plan for production, taking into consideration the unfavourable conditions of the brigade such as the large amount of sandy soil, little acreage and low yields. they put grain production as first priority, and decided to reclaim whatever wasteland was suitable for growing grain and develop a diversified economy favourable to grain production. at the same time, they planted reeds and rushes in the marshes for making mats.

agricultural production often suffered from strong winds, shifting sand, water-logging and highly alkaline soil. to cope with this situation, they planted trees to act as windbreaks, to fix the shifting sand and to improve the soil, so as to create favourable conditions for increasing agricultural production. they also took into account the need for raw material for side-line production and for firewood for the brigade members. therefore, they planted mostly

willows, bastard indigo trees and fruit trees. a total of 300,000 trees have been planted in the past decade.

they developed animal husbandry with a view to providing the agriculture with an increasing amount of manure and draught animals. they mainly concentrated on raising pigs and breeding horses and mules. today, there are, on the average 1.5 pigs for every household, and the number of draught animals in the main meets the needs of the developing agricultural and side-line production. they utilized ponds for fish-breeding.

so the land was put to full use and potentials were largely tapped. farming, afforesting, animal raising, fish-breeding and side-line production were developed in an all-round way, each supporting and promoting one another.

in carrying out the principle of "taking food grains as the key link and developing a diversified economy to ensure an all-round development", the brigade came to see that the class struggle must be grasped as the key link in order to ensure that all their undertakings made rapid progress along the socialist road. at one time side-line production had departed from the correct line of serving agriculture, due to the poisonous influence of the fallacy of "putting money in command", peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. too many side-line occupations were started, diverting too much manpower and other resources from farming. the poor and lower-middle peasants raised this question and, under the leadership of the brigade communist party branch, the masses were mobilized to criticize liu shao-chi's fallacy of "putting money in command". the side-line occupations detrimental to the development of agriculture were stopped, and those that were continued were run in such a way that more manpower was allocated to them during the slack farming season and less during the busy season. this ensured that side-line production advanced along the socialist road and provided agriculture with funds and implements. the brigade sold all the raw materials it produced to the state except for the part reserved for side-line production.

in the past ten years, they have used the income from their forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery, to build three irrigation canals and to buy chemical fertilizer, electric motors, steam engines and threshing machines. this greatly promoted agricultural production and ensured that grain output went up year by year. the brigade has not only thoroughly changed the situation whereby in the past it relied on the state for grain supplies, but now sells large quantities of agricultural and side-line products to the state, thus contributing its share to socialist construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Embassy in Cuba Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Havana, Mar. 9, 1970)

the chinese embassy in cuba recently held several film receptions at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown to the warm welcome of the audience.

nearly 200 people attended the receptions. they included cuban officials, foreign diplomatic envoys to the country, friends from various circles of cuba and from other latin american countries.

thunderous applause broke out from the excited audience when they saw in the film the chinese people's great leader chairman mao mounting the tien an men rostrum in high spirits and with firm strides. some friends said: "look, how healthy chairman mao is exclamation" upon seeing chairman mao shaking hands with the foreign guests attending china's national day celebrations, a latin american friend said with emotion: "how happy i would be if i could shake hands with chairman mao on the tien an men rostrum exclamation"

after seeing the film, many cuban friends and friends from other latin american countries warmly praised the great achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

a cuban friend said that he is very happy to have seen this film from which he has gained much enlightenment and edification. the film showed not only the great achievements made by the chinese people in various fields, but also their warm love and respect for the great leader chairman mao. another cuban friend said that china has undergone such great changes and scored such great achievements in a period of only 20 years since her liberation that it is certain that under the leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people will surely achieve greater successes. referring to the cause of the chinese people's great achievements, still another cuban friend said that after seeing this film he came to the conclusion that the most important factor for the revolution and construction is the leader, the political party and the line. with a correct leader, a correct party and a correct line, the people are sure to be mobilized and will achieve great victory.

many friends also warmly hailed the great chinese proletarian cultural revolution and highly appreciated the firm stand which china has been adhering to in the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism.

a cuban friend said that chairman mao has led the chinese people in making the great proletarian cultural revolution. this revolution not only can prevent the restoration of capitalism in china, but is also of great historic significance for the whole international communist movement.

a latin american friend said: china has become the vanguard of the world revolution. china has always adhered to the most correct and most resolute stand in the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism, and has therefore won the praise and support of more and more revolutionaries in various parts of the world.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Rahman Clique's Plot Against Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1970)

the "plan for the muda river water conservancy project" which is being carried out by the rahman-razak clique is exposed as a plot to seize the land of the peasants and force them into bankruptcy by the "voice of malayan revolution".

the radio said in a recent report that the so-called "muda water conservancy project" in kedah state, north malaya, has for years been a criminal plot of the rahman-razak clique to defend and strengthen feudal exploitation. this project cost two or three hundred million malayan dollars and most of the money was borrowed from "the world bank", the international usurious organisation controlled by u.s. imperialism. most of the expenses has gone into the pockets of the bosses of the puppet administration at various levels and the monopoly capitalists of japan and other countries. it is a very heavy burden on the broad masses of peasants and the people of malaya.

the radio noted that the malayan peasants are living in great misery under the brutal oppression by the bureaucrat-capitalists and feudal landlords. rent for landlords' land amounts to more than half of the total yield of the land but an additional crushing burden is reaped on the peasants in the forms of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies collected by the puppet administration.

unable to make both ends meet, the peasants have to live on borrowings from the usurers. seven or eight out of ten peasants in the muda river area have to borrow every year and cannot pay their debts at the end of year because the rate of interest is as high as 100 per cent or even 200 per cent. this is another form of ruthless exploitation. the puppet bureau controlling the sales of agricultural products forces the peasants under all kinds of pretexts to sell the grain they have produced by the sweat of their brow at a price 20 or 30 per cent below the market price, causing heavy losses to the peasants.

the radio pointed out that before the muda river "project" was completed, the landlords in the irrigation areas have begun to increase their rents. they clamoured for a 100 per cent increase. some landlords in kedah and perlis states planned to take back their land after the completion of the project so as to turn the tenant farmers into hired farm-workers and fleece them more recklessly.

at present, the peasants of all nationalities in the two [redacted] states are struggling against this project for the savage exploitation of the peasants. under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, more and more peasants are taking part in the armed struggle to fight undauntedly and unswervingly for overthrowing imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism and for realising the principle of land to the tillers, the radio said.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Holds Reception in Honor of Goodwill Delegation of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 8, 1970)

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse held a reception this evening in honour of the visit of the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's repuolic of china and president of the academy of sciences of china.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were prime minister bista; khadga bahadur singh, minister of home, panchayat, land reform, food, agriculture, information and broadcasting; giri prasad budhathoki, minister of defence and forest; genendra bahadur rajbhandari, minister of foreign affairs; navaraj subedi, minister of industry and commerce; basudeva prasad dhungana, minister of education, law and justice; as well as state ministers, assistant ministers and other high-ranking officials and officers.

poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuwan lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association and siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council were present.

also present were diplomatic envoys from various countries here.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

kuo mo-jo and the memoers of the goodwill delegation today visited the sunkosi hydraulic power station now under construction with china's aid and the "friendship bridge" on the kathmandu-kodari highway built with the chinese aid. they were warmly welcomed by hundreds of nepalese engineers, technicians and workers as well as the chinese engineering and technical personnel.

kuo mo-jo and his party were accompanied by hom bahadur shrestha, minister of state for works, transport and communications, jung bahadur chand, secretary of the national panchayat, laxman prasad rimal, secretary of the ministry of water and power and chinese ambassador wang tse.

kuo mo-jo and his party also visited the leather and shoe factory, the nepalese brick and tile factory, and the repairing workshop of the highway, all built with the chinese aid. they also toured the ancient city of patan near kathmandu and the nepalese museum.

Goodwill Delegation of People's Republic of China Leaves Nepal for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 9, 1970)

the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, left here this afternoon for pakistan for a friendly visit after concluding a friendly visit to nepal.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by gehendra bahadur rajbhandari, nepalese minister of foreign affairs; hom bahadur shrestha, minister of state for transport, communications and public works; yadu nath khanal, foreign secretary; jung bahadur chand, national panchayat secretary; ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china; and other leading officials of nepal.

present also were poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association; and siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council.

pakistan ambassador to nepal abdul rauf khan was also present at the airport.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse, officials of the chinese embassy here and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in nepal were also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Friendship Delegation of People's Republic of China Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Dacca, Mar. 9, 1970)

a friendship delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, arrived here this afternoon by air for a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan government.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by pakistan friends. when kuo mo-jo and members of the delegation alighted from the plane, welcomers presented garlands to them amidst shouts of "long live pakistan-china friendship exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

among those present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary of east pakistan; mohammad allauddin, commissioner of dacca division; and mirza ghulam hafiz, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of east pakistan.

chinese ambassdor to pakistan chang tung and officials of the chinese embassy in pakistan and the chinese consulate general in dacca were also present.

Chief Secretary of East Pakistan Gives Dinner Party in Honor of Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Dacca, Mar. 9, 1970)

s. m. shafiul azam, chief secretary of east pakistan, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china.

present on the occasion were abu sayeed chowdhury, vice-chancellor of dacca university; manzur ahmed chowdhury, representative of the pakistan foreign ministry; and mirza ghulam hafiz, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of east pakistan.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and officials of the chinese embassy in pakistan and the chinese consulate general in dacca were also present.

the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

earlier in the afternoon, the pakistan-china friendship society of east pakistan gave a reception in honour of the delegation. the reception was attended by more than 300 people from all walks of life. pakistan amateur artists gave performances at the reception to welcome the delegation.

East Pakistan Governor Gives Luncheon Party in Honor of Friendship Delegation of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Dacca, Mar. 10, 1970)

vice admiral s.m. ahsan, governor of east pakistan, gave a luncheon party here today in honour of the visiting friendship delegation of the people's republic of china.

kuo mo-jo, head of the delegation, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and members of the delegation attended the luncheon.

s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary of east pakistan, and manzur ahmed chowdhury, representative of the pakistan foreign ministry, were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other officials of the chinese embassy in pakistan and the chinese consulate general in dacca were also present.

earlier this morning, kuo mo-jo, leader, and members of the delegation called on lieutenant general shahibzada mohammad yacub khan, martial law administrator of east pakistan, and abu sayeed chowdhury, vice-chancellor of dacca university, separately and had friendly talks with them.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for UAR

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1970)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today on a visit to the united arab republic.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang and other leading members of the departments concerned.

u.a.r. ambassador to china salah el abd was present.

US

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Denounces Nixon's "New Policy" on Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by ren da wen entitled "a wolf's 'benevolence'", exposing nixon's "new policy" on latin america. excerpts from the article follow:

not long ago, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon made a speech on his "new policy" concerning latin america, in which he talked glibly about the establishment of "a new relationship" with latin america and pledged himself to "action for progress for the americas" through "a new approach". once again in his recent "foreign policy report", nixon talked loudly the "new relationship" between the united states and the latin american countries. what a benevolent buddha exclamation

what after all do this "new policy" and "new relationship" much vaunted by nixon mean? a clear-cut answer was furnished by nixon's special envoy nelson a. rockefeller in his report on latin america. nixon himself has admitted that his "new policy" on latin america "has been substantially shaped by the report of governor rockefeller".

then what sort of stuff rockefeller has peddled in his report?

first, he recommended the united states to "provide a moral leadership as a force in favour of liberty and justice in america" so as to establish "a more effective world order".

u.s. imperialism has all along regarded latin america as its "backyard", propped up the reactionary forces and suppressed the people's revolutionary struggle there. what rockefeller calls "supporting liberty and justice in america" is utterly a deceitful talk exclamation to put it bluntly, what he meant is to support the pro-u.s. military dictatorial regimes in latin american countries, uphold their freedom to suppress, enslave, exploit and squeeze the working people,

which virtually means the freedom for u.s. imperialism to plunder its colonies, carry out aggression against the latin american peoples and enslave them. by providing u.s. "moral leadership" for latin america it is meant to continue u.s. control over the reactionaries in various latin american countries so as to further maintain u.s. imperialism's neo-colonialist rule in latin america.

second, he recommended the united states to increase its "donations" of military aid to latin american countries and "cooperate" with them "in taking measures to strengthen internal security".

in order to control and enslave the continent, u.s. imperialism has long since signed "bilateral defence and mutual aid treaty" with a dozen or more latin american countries, sent scores of military missions and established a series of military bases in latin america. the proposal for strengthening "cooperation" with various latin american countries made by rockefeller in his report is intended to further step up u.s. collusion with the reactionaries in latin america, and suppress with ever-increasing intensity the vigorous revolutionary struggle of the latin american peoples.

third, he recommended the united states to enlarge trade with the latin american countries, and "make efforts to realize the biggest possible development of a satisfactory mutual exchange" and "provide aid without considering" u.s. "special interests", and so forth and so on.

it is well known that latin america has long been turned by u.s. imperialism into its strategic base for global hegemony and an important field where it exports capital on a large scale, plunders rich strategic resources, squeezes fabulous profits and shifts its economic crisis. it is predatory trade that the united states carries on with the latin american countries. u.s. imperialism has made extortionate profits through import restrictions, exchange of unequal values, pressing down the purchasing prices of latin american raw material exports to the united states and forcing up the prices of u.s. industrial exports to the continent. all this has brought tremendous losses to the latin american countries. by pressing down the prices of latin american exports the united states has inflicted an average annual loss of more than 1,000 million u.s. dollars on the latin american countries over the recent years. u.s. monopoly capitalists are the most unscrupulous international merchants. is it not the height of absurdity that rockefeller should talk glibly about the "satisfactory mutual exchange" "without considering" the u.s. "special interests"?

the reactionary essence of the "new policy" of u.s. imperialism on latin america is to cover up its sanguinary crimes in order to continue its domination, aggression, enslavement, plunder and suppression of the latin american people.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism." the 1970's will be a decade in which the storm of the people's revolution will rise still more vigorously in latin america, a decade in which the collapse of the u.s.

imperialist domination over latin america will be hastened. the new tricks of nixon and company will enable the latin american people to see more clearly the vicious and crafty wolfish features of u.s. imperialism and its reactionary, weak paper-tiger nature. they will kindle the raging flames of the anti-u.s. struggle on a larger scale which will burn this ferocious and moribund wolf to ashes.

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STRUGGLE OF THE "LINES" IN INDUSTRY

Shatter the Spiritual Shackles Which Restrict the Development of the Electronics Industry

by

Wu Cheng (吳正)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1970)

The following article attacks Liu Shao-ch'i's "foreigner's slave philosophy" of importing machine tools and technological know-how from foreign countries and imitating them in China's industrial development.--SCMP Ed.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is like the angry waves of the sea washing away all dirt and murky water. In it the broad masses of revolutionaries have raised aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward in the electronics industry by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators, and shattered the spiritual shackles of the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the principle of crawling at a snail's pace. Illuminated by Chairman Mao's glittering thought of "independence and self-reliance" the electronic industry has become even more vigorous.

However, the struggle between the two lines has not come to an end. The remnant poison left behind by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators still has not been thoroughly cleansed. The only way to guarantee that the electronics industry will advance victoriously forever along the broad road pointed out by Chairman

Mao is to repudiate thoroughly the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the principle of crawling at a snail's pace.

The Servile Compradors' System of "Theories"

In the electronics industry Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators pushed forward a counter-revolutionary revisionist line of worshipping, flattering and relying upon things foreign and created a whole system of servile compradors' "theories." As far back as during the early period of the building of the state Liu Shao-ch'i began to clamor about "learning from capitalist countries" and even openly said we should "learn from those who operated foreign companies and served as compradors." He also said we should "buy what we cannot learn to make" and we can buy some of the new technical know-how "from foreign countries after they have developed it." Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the electronics industry also clamored after him: "We must import" "at this stage when we still do not have the conditions for self-reliance." They wanted to lay the emphasis of the development of the electronics industry of our country on the in-take of technical know-how from capitalist and revisionist countries. This theory of "in-take first" is a typical servile compradors' "doctrine."

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We are in favor of self-reliance. We hope to obtain foreign aid, but we cannot rely on it. We shall rely on our own efforts and the creativeness of our Army and civilians." This is the basic guideline for socialist construction in our country. It is also the basic guideline for the development of our electronics industry. Political independence of a country is inseparable from its economic independence. If we fail to develop our national economy through self-reliance, we shall be unable to maintain economic independence and therefore also unable to maintain political independence. As our socialist economic construction develops we need an independent and complete economic system. Dependence on foreign countries in any department, even in a specialized department, will greatly impair the entire socialist construction.

The goal of the servile compradors' "theory" of "in-take first" pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators was to turn our socialist industries into adjuncts of imperialism and revisionism, make our country dependent upon foreign countries economically and then politically, and cultivate servile thinking of worshipping and flattering things foreign so as to facilitate the execution of their vicious plot of restoring capitalism in China. Facts are the best proof. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution they wanted and bought anything from technical patents, prototypes, samples, whole sets of production lines to the entire factory as long as they were foreign. They even transacted many vicious deals. Such "in-take first" is in reality "selling out the country first."

The guideline of "in-take first" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators was nothing new, it was only a rehash of the old revisionists' "theory of division of labor in the world." As early as in 1925 Trotskyites raised aloft the banner of "division of labor in the world" and wanted the Soviet Union to take in equipment and raw materials from foreign countries

to build up socialism. The Trotskyist clamor for "division of labor in the world" during the 1920's was geared to the needs of the US imperialist "Dawes Plan" in an attempt to let foreign industrial products flood the Soviet market so as to destroy Soviet industrialization and turn the Soviet Union into a satellite of capitalist countries. The theory of "in-take first," drummed up by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators was also geared to the needs of imperialism and social imperialism in an attempt to turn our country into their colony for the dumping of merchandise, looting of raw materials and extraction of extra profit.

We are against the guideline of "in-take first" which sells out our country but we do not deny the in-take of necessary technical know-how. We must seriously study things which are compatible with the situation in our country; in other words to absorb experience which are useful to us. But we must place our guideline "on the fundamental point of relying on our own efforts" instead of abandoning self-reliance and depending upon foreign countries. Consequently learning from foreign countries must be combined with the spirit of independent creation and the in-take of new technical know-how must be combined with our own research. But the reactionary nature of the "in-take first" drummed up by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators was, as pointed out by Stalin when he repudiated the Trotskyites: "We <u>have to import equipment now</u>. But Sokolinikov turned this need into a principle, a theory, and a future for development" in an attempt to prevent the Soviet Union from "truly industrializing itself" and "turn her into an adjunct of the general capitalist system."

<u>A Line of the Principle of Crawling At a Snail's Pace</u>

The purpose of Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators' creation of this whole set of servile compradors' "theory" of "in-take first" was to make it serve their crawling at a snail's pace. They pinned all the hope of developing the electronics industry in our country in the in-take of foreign technical know-how. In this way we can only crawl after the technical developments of foreign countries. Liu Shao-ch'i declared shamelessly: "imitation is better than creation" and we "should not make" what "foreign countries do not have." His agents in the electronics industry also clamored repeatedly: "Imitation is like climbing up the steps," we "cannot climb the peak of Chomolangma by helicopter." They even devised whole sets of so-called "guidelines" for the development of the electronics industry which called for "going upstairs floor by floor and going ahead shift by shift," etc. What they pushed forward was a typical line of the principle of crawling at a snail's pace.

This "imitation first" pushed forward repeatedly by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators was nothing new either. Li Hung-chang, one of the first-generation imperialist compradors in China, said: "Chinese imitation.....must be done according to the rule and must not go beyond the original." The "imitation first" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators was exactly the same servile compradors' thinking like Li Hung-chang's.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We must not tread the old road of technical development of the countries in the world and crawl after other people step by step. We must break the convention and adopt advanced techniques wherever possible to build up our country into a modern socialist power in a comparatively short historical period." We shall follow Chairman Mao's great teaching in developing our economy rapidly and our science and technology, and competing with imperialism and social imperialism in time and speed. It is only by doing so that we can consolidate our dictatorship of the proletariat and support revolution in the world better.

As a result of Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators' pushing forward of the principle of crawling at a snail's pace and "imitation first," many electronic products went from imitation to imitation in the past. Some factories even failed to turn out one single finished product after eight years of imitation. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionaries in the electronics industry have shattered the spiritual shackles of the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the line of the principle of crawling at a snail's pace. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought they have thrown away things foreign, broken old rules, successfully manufactured several thousand kinds of new electronic products, as well as created large number of new techniques, new materials and new crafts to fill up the many blanks in our electronics industry. In Shanghai alone more than one thousand new products were successfully trial-manufactured during the past three years. The electronics industry in Peking also achieved great development. At present the types of products manufactured by our electronics industry are increasing incessantly and the amount of output increases by leaps and bounds. We have already begun to apply modern electronic techniques extensively in the automation of the industries and modernization of national defense.

The broad masses of revolutionaries in the electronics industry understand well that scientific and technological development in any country in the world, including capitalist countries, advances according to the law of "surpassing" and "the backward surpassing the advanced." There is an ancient Chinese saying: "If we take after the skillful, we shall become mediocre; if we take after the mediocre, we shall become poor." "Imitations" will always be second rate. A people who is satisfied with imitation will never achieve anything that will shine.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Chinese people have the aspiration and ability. They will catch up with and surpass international standards in the near future." The Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are fully capable of handling things of the past and from the outside with a critical eye. They are good at summing up domestic and foreign experiences, break away from old conventions, look for things new, and follow the road of creation realistically and courageously. We shall assault the "Mount Chomolangma" of science and technology!

A Revisionist Black Banner

Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators stood on the foundation of "in-take," proceeded from imitation, and said preposterously that the electronics industry of our country was developed for the sake of "mobilization of international activeness"! This so-called "mobilization of international activeness" was the reactionary theoretical basis for their "in-take first" and "imitation first." This was a revisionist black banner of theirs in the electronics industry.

Normally the international community consists of countries of different social systems, but the "international community" referred to by Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators was the international bourgeoisie, in other words imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. Chairman Mao taught us: "The United States does have science and technology; but unfortunately they are in the hands of the capitalists instead of the people. The capitalists use science and technology for internal exploitation and oppression and external aggression and murder." The so-called "activeness" of the international bourgeoisie is nothing other than the seizing of extra profit, taking of the riches of other peoples, aggression and expansion. They may also sell some technology to other people for the purpose of making money; but they will never give us really advanced technology.

Facts are more eloquent than words. Most of the technology obtained by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the electronics industry through their great efforts in begging foreign countries was very old stuff and some of it was obsolete. For instance the equipment which they "took in" with great pride and the several tons of information bought at the expenditure of great amounts of foreign exchange were proved to be useless after some seven or eight months of trial. The workers said they "only got a pile of stainless steel."

Thus it is obvious that what Liu Shao-ch'i and company meant by "international activeness" was only the mobilization of the "activeness" of economic aggression of imperialism and social imperialism and an activeness of suppressing the self-reliance of the broad masses of revolutionaries. The shameless role they played was that of a salesman for the international bourgeoisie!

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long time ago: "For the sake of aggression, imperialism created the comprador system and bureaucratic capitalism in China." The Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, finally overthrew the comprador system and confiscated bureaucratic capital after a long period of arduous struggle. But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his conspirators raised the black banner of "mobilization of international activeness" in the electronics industry to bring about a re-incarnation of the bureaucratic and comprador system in an attempt to continue to use the spiritual shackles of the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the principle of crawling at a snail's pace

to restrict the thinking of the broad masses of reactionaries in the electronics industry and smother the development of the electronics industry. Black clouds can never cover up the sun. The broad masses of revolutionaries in the electronics industry will definitely catch up with and surpass international standards under the illumination of invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought.

* * *

MODEL PLA CADRE

Bear in Mind the Two "Musts," Continue To Make Revolution and Advance Always

by

Liao En-nai (廖恩乃)
Activist of Canton units in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and political instructor of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 5, 1970)

The author of the following article, a PLA officer, tells how he resisted the temptation of the comforts of urban life and kept in mind Mao's exhortations to fight hard and live frugally.--SCMP Ed.

On the eve of the nationwide victory of the revolution of the Chinese people 21 years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao earnestly admonished us at the historically significant 2nd plenary session of the Party's 7th Central Committee, saying, "Our comrades must be made to continue to maintain the style of humility and carefulness, and refrain from self-conceit and rashness. They must be made to continue to maintain the style of fighting hard in adverse conditions."

Today, when a great victory has been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it is gratifying to recall the many happy occasions I saw the great leader Chairman Mao last year at the Party's 9th Congress and the many times I heard him instruct us about the continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and to review this great instruction of Chairman Mao in the light of the current realities of class struggle.

The two "musts" are a beacon light that sends its beams a hundred thousand feet away, a constant reminder of the continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and a powerful weapon with which to defeat the class enemy. By constantly bearing in mind the two "musts" and firmly persevering in the two "musts" in the new situation of the class struggle, we shall be able to shatter the bourgeois attack with sugar-coated cannon-balls on us, consolidate and develop the great results of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao in making revolution continuously and thoroughly.

Bearing in Mind the Two "Musts," Never Forgetting Class Struggle

I was born in a poor peasant family. In the all-evil old society our family of ten lived in a small shed which did not shelter us from the sun in the summer or from the cold wind in winter. We had some wornout gunny bags to cover us at night and bran and vegetables for food. Four of our family died one after another from starvation and cold. In 1949 the spring thunder came, dispelling the dark clouds.

The great leader Chairman Mao liberated the whole of China, and only then was I able to see the red sun and live a life of happiness. I regularly reminded myself that today's happiness was not won easily and that I must not forget the sufferings of the whole class but must make revolution by fighting hard in difficult conditions. Guided by this thought, I worked hard and lived simply. In the company I had not taken a single Sunday off, had not spent a single cent carelessly, and had never bought a single article without thought.

After I came to the city, however, I heard someone said to me, "Old Liao, you are in better circumstances now and don't have to endure such hardship." Having heard this, I wavered sometimes. I did not live such a hard life as I used to and my style of work was not so solid and practical as it had been.

Why did such a state of affairs arise? With this question in mind I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings: "Comrades must be made to continue to maintain the style of fighting hard under adverse conditions" and "Without a firm and correct political orientation, it will not be possible to cultivate the style of fighting hard under adverse conditions, and, without a work style of fighting hard under adverse conditions, it will not be possible to follow a firm and correct political orientation."

Recalling the fighting history of our Party and Army, I realized that the course of revolution was a course of fighting hard under difficult conditions, and that victory of the revolution was a result of fighting hard under difficult conditions. Fighting hard under difficult conditions is a revolutionary tradition of our Party and Army formed under the long tutelage of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, a powerful weapon with which we can vanquish our class enemy. After my arrival in the city, my way of life and style of work underwent some change, mainly because I had not understood fighting hard under difficult conditions by raising it to the level of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and defense of the proletarian dictatorship. As a result, my consciousness of fighting hard under difficult conditions was not high.

Having raised my understanding, I came to regard fighting hard under difficult conditions as a requirement of class struggle and consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. I strove to do the following: To study the two "musts" everyday, to examine my awareness of political power everyday, to grasp class struggle everyday, and to continue to fight hard under difficult conditions everyday. No matter how the circumstances, the

tasks, and my duties changed, and no matter how often they changed, the tradition of fighting hard under difficult conditions never changed. I linked every trivial thing in my life to the important class struggle, and the fulfillment of every task to the carrying out of the firm and correct political orientation. In this way I was able to wage a resolute struggle together with the broad masses against the unarmed enemy.

In March 1968 I went to the Safety Match Factory at Chenchou to support the Left. The class struggle in this factory was very acute and complex. Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching about the two "musts," I resisted the temptation of good wine and good food and remained unmoved by flowery and crafty words. The class enemy, seeing that it was futile to attack me with sugar-coated cannon-balls, resorted to counter-revolutionary tricks and freely spreading rumors to damage my relations with the masses, in a vain attempt to drive me away. The more the class enemy tried to dislodge me, the more I upheld the spirit of fighting hard under difficult conditions in everyday life and work. I further cemented my relations with the masses and carried out propaganda of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses, organized them and armed them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, enabling the broad masses to rapidly increase their consciousness of class struggle and uproot a small handful of class enemies deeply concealed in our midst.

This effectively consolidated and developed the revolutionary great alliance and brought about the formation of a newborn red political power--the revolutionary committee. The unceasing development in depth of the struggle against the enemy has effectively pushed forward the leaping development of production. As a result, the daily output of the factory has risen more than three times since before the great cultural revolution. The factory has become an advanced collective in "grasping revolution and stimulating production."

Practice of struggle has enabled me to realize deeply that in the new historical period of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, whether we can maintain the two "musts" or not becomes a major question as to whether we can carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and whether we can consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by firmly bearing in mind the two "musts" at all times and under all circumstances shall we be able to bear in mind class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat at all times and under all circumstances, and always remain invincible.

With the Two "Musts" As a Weapon, Resisting Corruption Forever

Chairman Mao wisely points out: "The proletariat want to transform the world according to their world outlook. The bourgeoisie also want to do the same according to their world outlook."

Whether the two "musts" can be maintained or not under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a major question of the struggle between the two basically antagonistic classes--the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, two

basically antagonistic roads and two basically antagonistic lines, as well as the struggle between the two basically antagonistic ideologies and world outlooks of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The proletariat regard fighting hard under difficult conditions as honorable and extravagance and wastefulness as shameful, whereas the bourgeoisie are extravagant and will not hesitate to squander money. If we are contaminated with the hedonism of the exploiting classes, we shall have weakened our fighting will and forgotten the heavy tasks of the revolution and the broad masses of working people. Our class feeling will change, our class stand will waver, and we shall slip into the slough of revisionism. We must attach the utmost importance to the struggle between the two ideologies and two world outlooks in the realms of ideology and the economy. With Chairman Mao's teaching about the two "musts" as a weapon, we must resolutely and thoroughly repulse the corruption and attack against us by the decadent hedonistic ideas of the bourgeoisie.

In a fight against flood waters on one occasion, one of the soldiers lost his cotton padded mattress. I gave him mine and used a grass mattress instead. Later, when I took up support-the-Left work, I still used the grass mattress although it snowed heavily then.

One day we passed by a department store, and my comrades urged me to buy a cotton padded mattress for myself. I recalled Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Fight hard under difficult conditions," and did not make the purchase.

Back at our quarters, my comrades again earnestly persuaded me, saying, "It's very cold now. Take care or you'll catch cold. You had better buy the mattress." I knew it was really very cold, and for the second time I went into that department store. As soon as I was inside, I saw on the wall a placard bearing Chairman Mao's quotation: "Comrades must be made to continue to maintain the style of fighting hard under difficult conditions." As I read it again and again, I seemed to see Chairman Mao's tall image, wearing patched clothes spiritedly giving lectures to students of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy. I recalled the hard life of our revolutionary forerunners who had grass sandals for shoes, slept on snow and ice, and ate grass roots and tree barks. I did not buy the mattress.

The following day my comrades again urged me to buy a new mattress. I told them why I did not buy the mattress the previous day and they said to me, "If you don't want to buy the more expensive ones, you can buy a cheaper one." For the third time I went into that department store. An assistant at the store showed me some cotton blankets that cost more than ten yuan each and asked me to pick one. As I looked over the blankets, I could not help thinking about our life in the old society, when in the winter months the whole family had only two wornout gunny bags for bed covers. We dared not even think about buying a cotton blanket then. When we were farming at Lake Tungting, it was even colder, but didn't we sleep on a bundle of straw and thought nothing of it? Why do I want to buy a cotton blanket now that I am in the city? Am I not changing? The more I thought about it, the more I didn't like it. I walked out of the department store,

went to another shop and bought two grass mats for half a yuan. One of these I gave to one of the fighters and the other I kept for my own use.

What lesson had I learned from my three trips to the department store? With this question in mind I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "There may be some communists who have never been conquered by the enemy with guns and who are worthy of the title of hero before the enemy, but who cannot withstand attacks by people with sugar-coated cannon-balls and may be defeated. We must take precautions against such an eventuality."

Then I thought of some of the weak-willed people in the revolutionary ranks who fell victims to bourgeois sugar-coated cannon-balls during the great proletarian cultural revolution, incidents which I personally witnessed, and deeply realized that there was no "Shangrila" in a class society, that reflections of class struggle could be found anywhere and that the struggle between the two ideologies and two world outlooks filled every aspect of life.

The class enemy not only openly carry out sabotage, but more often and more important still, rabidly attack the proletariat by making use of this "hereditary domain" in people's minds, in a vain attempt to change us quietly and subtly with the bourgeois world outlook. Therefore, by wanting to live "a bit more comfortably," "enjoy a bit," "eat a bit better," "wear a little better clothes," "live in a little better house," "have a bit more recreation," etc., etc., we shall be providing targets for bourgeois sugar-coated cannon-balls. If we do not guard against these "little bits" in life, they may prove to be the drops of water that bore a hole through a rock. Today it may be a tiny hole made by a needle, but tomorrow it may fester and become a large breach that cannot be stopped. Today it may be "trifles of life," but tomorrow it may be something that cost us our heads and power.

With the two "musts" as a weapon, for the past several years I have worked hard to reform my world outlook, linking the small battlefield of class struggle in my mind with the larger battlefield of class struggle in society and every little incident of my life with prevention of revisionism and degeneration, and plugging, little by little, the breaches through which bourgeois ideology could attack me. Against the erosion and inroads of all sorts of bourgeois ideas, I have sharpened my vigilance to a high degree and have been guarding against them as if they were an epidemic, and I have also been attacking them on my own initiative and thoroughly destroying them as if they were poisonous vipers. I have moved from place to place for more than twenty times, but I have taken the grass mat with me everywhere I went. The longer I use it, the more comfortable and warmer I think it becomes. I have a shirt which has been patched more than thirty times. I wore it while at Lake Tungting fighting against Nature. I also wear it in my "three support" and "two military" work, sweeping away all fragrant wind and foul smell.

Practice has made me realize deeply that the course of firmly maintaining the two "musts" is also a course of the struggle between the two ideologies and two world outlooks. Only by using the two "musts" as a weapon and thoroughly reforming the world outlook shall we be able to maintain firmly and consciously the two "musts." Only by building a great wall of steel against revisionism and degeneration in the mind shall we be able to repel the attacks of bourgeois fragrant wind and foul smell and resist erosion and contamination.

With the Two "Musts" Pointing Out the Direction, Continue To Make Revolution With High Fighting Morale

Can we maintain the two "musts" on the way of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat? This is not only a major question concerning the struggle between the two basically antagonistic ideologies and world outlooks of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but also a major question as to whether we can closely follow the great supreme commander Chairman Mao in continuing to make revolution and make revolution to the end.

There are comrades who often think they have "accomplished their tasks successfully" as soon as victory comes their way and who are so elated with a little success that they forget Chairman Mao's teaching about the two "musts" and think that they should take "a breather" and "stop to rest for a while." Victory has engendered in some "a feeling of pride, of being satisfied with the merits earned, of wanting to halt and no more progress, of desire for pleasure and reluctance to live in hardship any longer." If such an idea is not overcome, the two "musts" will not be maintained and the revolution will come to a stop or even retreat.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The proletariat can ultimately liberate themselves only by liberating the whole of mankind." Compared with the lofty cause of liberation of the whole mankind, the victory of the Chinese revolution is only one drop in the ocean. Compared with the far-ranging ideals of communism, it is only the rising of the curtain on the prologue. Compared with the "10,000-li march" of world revolution, it is only a single step. We must never equate the drop to the ocean, the prologue to the finale or the single step to the "10,000-li." Much greater and more difficult struggle is still ahead. We must bear firmly in mind the two "musts," use the two "musts" as the guide, and closely following the great leader Chairman Mao, advance by rising the wind and plowing the waves.

When I was engaged in support-the-Left work in Chenchou Safety Match Factory in July last year, I found that some comrades had the idea that the situation of the revolution was excellent, that the class enemy had collapsed as a result of the struggle against them, and that work on revolutionary mass criticism was "practically complete." As a result, these comrades slackened their grasp on the class struggle.

One day when I was doing labor in one of the workshops, I found that an active counter-revolutionary, who was still under mass dictatorship, had openly become active. She worked in a passive manner, wasted raw material, and even tossed boxes of matches around her. When the other workers tried to restrain her, she grumbled aloud.

In view of the living reality of class struggle and in accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instructions, "Arouse the masses to struggle against them once more till they fall," I extensively aroused the masses to launch revolutionary mass criticism and expose the crimes of the class enemy in sabotaging the revolution and production, dealing a heavy blow to the class enemy's arrogance and consolidating and developing the excellent situation. From this I realize that the more victories the revolution wins, the more desperately the class enemy will struggle and the more we must increase our vigilance. To continue to make revolution means to continue to struggle against the class enemy actively. If we forget the two "musts" and call a halt, the enemy will attack. Proletarian political power, unless consolidated in struggle, will be lost in a life of comfort. If we do not destroy the enemy in struggle, the enemy will hit back as soon as we slacken our effort. Therefore, even in the face of victory, we must all the more bear in mind the two "musts." The greater the victory of the revolution, the less reason for calling a halt to the struggle against the class enemy.

"The formidable mountain pass may be invulnerable, but now we are passing through it in big strides." In this great historical period when socialism is advancing toward worldwide victory while imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries are heading toward utter destruction, I must make Chairman Mao's teaching about the two "musts" a constant reminder of the need of continuing to make revolution and turn it into a powerful motive force for continuing revolution. I will fight hard all my life under difficult conditions, remain humble and careful, refrain from self-conceit and rashness, and, closely following the great leader Chairman Mao, carry the Chinese revolution and world revolution through to the end!

* * *

MODEL CADRE

Profile of Outstanding Leading Member of Northeast China Sugar Refinery Revolutionary Committee

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 11, 1970)

huang hsien-wan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hsinchungkuo sugar refinery in kirin province, northeast china, has been warmly praised by the workers as an outstanding pace-setter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

huang hsien-wan belongs to the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and is an army representative on the refinery's revolutionary committee. he has been elected as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought for his perseverance in hard struggle, plain living, having close ties with the masses and maintaining the true qualities of the working people during the past fifteen years since his enlistment.

at the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the chinese communist party in march 1949, our great leader chairman mao taught us: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. ... the chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. this must be made clear now in the party. the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." like a bright beacon, this teaching by chairman mao always illuminates huang hsien-wan's advance,

born in a poor peasant's family, he was only seven years old, and his sister eleven, when his parents died because of their sufferings in the old society. his sister was forced to become a child-bride and he had to work as a landlord's swineherd. he lived in misery as a result of landlord exploitation and oppression. he still has a scar on his foot from a knife wound by a landlord's wife.

chairman mao saved huang hsien-wan from misery and gave him a happy new life. however, he has never forgotten the sufferings of the exploited classes and the debts in blood owed by the class enemies. he always bears in mind that millions upon millions of working people all over the world still live a hellish life. by repeatedly studying what chairman mao taught twentyone years ago, he is profoundly aware that whether he can continue his working style of hard struggle and plain living in a victorious situation is a question of serious class struggle, and that if he seeks pleasure he will forget the cause of revolution and lose the revolutionary will of the proletariat. he regards his attitude towards life as a question of his attitude towards the revolution. he sets strict demands on himself to "remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness" and "preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle" as chairman mao has taught.

the quilt huang hsien-wan uses, which is full of patches, is the one he received from the army fifteen years ago when he enlisted. he did not make a new quilt when he got

married in 1966. somebody once told him: "hsien-wan, you should get a few things for yourself." he replied: "we, the proletariat, aren't interested in things for ourselves, but are interested in building a wealthy socialist motherland. the consolidation of the political power of the proletariat means the greater wealth". huang hsien-wan has donated one thousand yuan over the past few years to support the country's socialist construction.

he became vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sugar refinery in 1968 while working there to support the left during the great proletarian cultural revolution. he has brought the p.l.a. style of hard struggle and plain living into the revolutionary committee. a comrade at the refinery's telephone exchange once suggested replacing the old and small telephone exchange with a large automatic one. huang hsien-wan immediately realized that this showed a tendency towards extravagance and reflected the intrusion of bourgeois thinking. at his suggestion, the revolutionary committee organized the comrades to study again chairman mao's "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china", which helped them realize that the greator the victory in revolution, the firmer they should retain the spirit of hard struggle. they must not allow bourgeois thinking and style of work to corrupt them. helped by the revolutionary committee, the telephone operators worked hard with revolutionary self-reliance. they made use of discarded materials to renovate the old telephone exchange. this improved working efficiency and saved more than 10,000 yuan for the state. members of the revolutionary committee said: "old huang has led us in using mao tsetung thought to defeat the corruption of bourgeois thinking. our new-born power, the revolutionary committee, is full of life.

following chairman mao's great teachings "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour" and "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution. everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses", huang hsien-wan joins the workers regularly in productive labour. as vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, he scarcely stays in the office. carrying a satchel, he always makes the rounds of the workshops, doing productive labour and administrative work wherever he goes. he said: "a knife in use does not rust; running water is never stale. he who often does productive labour will not become revisionist."

on the eve of the spring festival this year, along with the workers, he had a meal of coarse grain, such as the workers ate before liberation, as a reminder of the miserable past. afterwards, he joined the workers in the bitter cold to unload hundreds of tons of sugar beets from trucks. when it was midnight, the workers tried to talk him into taking a rest. instead, he went to join the first shift on the first day of the spring festival, eating another meal of coarse grain and talking about his family history until morning. the workers said: "old huang always keeps the revolution and the masses in mind. his heart beats as one with the workers."

since he joined the army, he has persevered in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. he has three times been awarded orders of merit, second class, and third class seven times, and chosen many times as a "five-good" soldier, as a model party member and as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the shenyang units of the p.l.a. he had the honour of visiting peking and meeting our great leader chairman mao twice.

he attributes all his achievements to the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and invincible mao tsetung thought and to the masses. in face of the great honour given him by the party and the people, he remains modest and prudent, guards against arrogance and rashness and always maintains revolutionary vigour. he firmly follows chairman mao's teachings on serving the people and, no matter how much praise he gets from the workers, he remains modest. he often goes to workshops to be a pupil of the workers and when he is out at meetings he learns the advanced experience from other units. the workers declare: "the greater achievements he has made, the more modest he becomes, and the harder he presses ahead. he is really our good pace-setter in continuing the revolution exclamation"

MODEL COMMUNIST

Chinese PLA Company Commander Who Lives and Dies for People

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1970)

chinese people's liberation army company commander pan chin-sheng, an outstanding communist party member, laid down his life for the interest of the people. a staunch fighter at the forefront of class struggle, he always maintained close ties with the people and served them wholeheartedly.

pan chin-sheng arrived in yingchiang county, yunnan province, southwest china, in december 1968, where he became deputy head of the production command group under the county revolutionary committee. he held this responsibility more than seven months and spent most of his time in grass-roots units where he led the masses in struggle-criticism-transformation, grasping revolution and promoting production. he said: "a communist party member should go to the frontline of class struggle and be part of the vanguard and set an example."

in the cottages of the tai people, he patiently taught old men and women the "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". he joined the chingpo and lisu people in revolutionary mass criticism by their firesides.

the class struggle in the hohuai production team of the tungfanghung people's commune was very sharp and complicated. a handful of class enemies were trying to undermine the socialist collective economy. arriving at the production team with several comrades from his group, pan chin-sheng paid home-to-home visits to poor and lower-middle peasants, passing on chairman mao's instructions "grasp revolution, promote production" and "never forget class struggle", and joining them in physical work. after a day's work, he would call on the poor and lower-middle peasants to get know the situation in the village. he studied with them chairman mao's teachings on class and class struggle, using mao tsetung thought to educate, organize and arm the masses and mobilize them to launch an attack on the class enemies. as a result, the class enemies were ferreted out. the poor and lower-middle peasants had their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines heightened

through this struggle. they said: "brightest in the sky is the sun, and dearest to our hearts is chairman mao." the experience of the production team in this struggle spurred the struggle-criticism-transformation throughout the county.

following chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle", pan chin-sheng always remembered that he was a servant of the people. he thought: whether one worked for the masses or for oneself had always been a major issue in the struggle between the two classes and two lines. if a communist party member wanted to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, he should always think of the masses, work for them and put their interest in first place.

when he was working in a building cooperative to carry out an investigation, pan chin-sheng worked alongside workers by day and had heart-to-heart talks with them or held meetings after work, usually till midnight. overwork and exhaustion cause his hepatitis to flare up, and he could hardly sleep or eat.

in the dead of night, a veteran worker happened to wake up and saw a light in the room opposite where pan chin-sheng lived. through window, he found pan chin-sheng vomitting from time to time, with the sweat running down his face. yet he concentrated his attention on studying chairman mao's works. the worker urged him to rest and advised him to take care of himself. pan chin-sheng modestly said that compared with the working class who wholeheartedly serve the revolution, he was lagging behind.

pan chin-sheng wrote in his work diary: "i can't sleep even for a minute without solving the problems of the masses." in his effort to serve the people, pan chin-sheng paid close attention to the well-being of the masses. knowing that people in the hilly area had to walk far to buy things, he got the marketing co-op to send people to sell things in the area. when an animal of the hungwei people's commune fell ill, pan chin-sheng walked dozen miles to bring a veterinary surgeon to the commune. the animal was saved. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised pan chin-sheng as "chairman mao's good fighter and a good representative of the revolutionary political power whose heart is close to the poor and lower-middle peasants."

pan chin-sheng once went to a rice and flour shop to investigate the work. he then found some grain scattered in the storehouse. every grain of rice represented hard work by the poor and lower-middle peasants and should not be wasted or spoiled. he picked it up, grain after grain, and held a meeting on the spot for comrades of the finance and trade departments. instead of criticizing them severely, pan chin-sheng collected wild vegetables and prepared a meal such as the labouring people used to eat before liberation. eating this meal, those attending the meeting recalled their past sufferings which they contrasted with their present happiness. pan chin-sheng told how his family had suffered before liberation.

pan chin-sheng came from a poor peasant family. three generations before liberation his family had gone begging. his mother, elder sister and a brother died one after another from starvation and illness, and another brother was sold. the father started to work for a landlord at the age of 15 and his back had a big hunch after 30 years of hard and unremitting toil. seeing that he was becoming weak, the landlord kicked

him out and he became a beggar. there were still scars on pan chin-sheng's body caused by the landlords' whips and bites from their dogs when he went begging with his father. chairman mao has saved him. he said: "my mother bore me in sorrow and chairman mao gave me sunlight and a new life. i will do everything for chairman mao and the revolution." these words of his were a profound lesson for the comrades and all the rice and flour shops took great care not to waste grain after that.

on a july evening in 1969, a thunderstorm hit along the ying river, and the rain poured. pan chin-sheng could not sleep, concerned about the people's safety. the telephone rang and the county revolutionary committee informed him that a big mountain torrent was threatening four production teams and emergency rescue should be started. he dashed to the revolutionary committee to get an assignment. at the same time, he asked the various organisations concerned to organize anti-flood shock brigades and rush them to the affected areas.

pan chin-sheng did not eat properly because of his hepatitis and stomach trouble. the doctor wanted to hospitalize him on many occasions, but he refused. his comrades advised him to put off taking part in the fight against the flood because the tense work might make him worse. but pan chin-sheng replied: "communists should brave storms. revolutionary committee members should share weal and woe with the masses. if i die, i want to die at the forefront of the fight against the flood."

so he led a medical team that reached the flooded area first. in the pitch dark night, the turbid mountain torrents raged down the river. pan chin-sheng learned that several hundred commune members were marooned and were in great danger.

after directing the comrades to go into action immediately, pan chin-sheng reported the situation to the county revolutionary committee and asked for rescuers to come as quickly as possible.

before long, p.l.a. men came running to the flooded area, shouting "fear neither hardship nor death" and other militant slogans. large numbers of poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities also rushed to the flooded area from neighbouring districts, bringing supplies of material for the affected area.

after a tense battle, the hundreds of commune members were saved. but pan chin-sheng was seriously wounded in the rescue operation and lost consciousness.

after this news spread, an old poor peasant of chingpo nationality hurried to the hospital from far away and held out his arms volunteering to donate blood to pan chin-sheng. the doctor told him that hundreds of people had already registered, but he pleaded, saying: "i don't care whether hundreds or thousands of people have registered, i represents the brothers and sisters of various nationalities in the border regions, so you must draw mine first exclamation i'll give all my blood to save old pan's life exclamation" but pan chin-sheng's wound was too serious and he died a hero.

the yingchiang people, in memory of pan chin-sheng, are holding still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, heroically fighting against nature and class enemies, and winning one great victory after another.

WOMAN WORKER

Woman Turbine Generator Operator in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 12, 1970)

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, numerous women workers on different fronts have been promoted to posts of leadership. one of them is li wen-lan, a steam-turbo generator operator at the shanghai yangshupu power plant. not long ago she was elected deputy secretary of the communist party committee of the plant.

38-year-old li wen-lan proved herself to be a path-breaker during the great proletarian cultural revolution. she joined the chinese communist party in 1956. on several occasions she was given the title of advanced worker and once she was elected as "march eighth" pace setter in shanghai. for the past decade or more she has been working staunchly and actively for the party and has won high prestige among the masses.

shortly after our great leader chairman mao initiated the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai viciously suppressed the revolutionary workers movement in the city. the handful of party capitalist-roaders in the yangshupu power plant did their utmost to push the bourgeois reactionary line and fiercely attacked the revolutionary workers who dared to struggle against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

at the great call of chairman mao's big-character poster "bombard the headquarters", li wen-lan bravely stepped forward and led revolutionary masses in struggling against and smashing the bourgeois headquarters represented by liu shao-chi. the handful of the party capitalist-roaders were consumed with hatred for li wen-lan and attempted to take revenge on her. however, li wen-lan was not intimidated. she resolutely declared: "i will defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line to the death, so why should i be afraid?" then, together with her comrades-in-arms, she launched a staunch struggle against the handful of party capitalist-roaders.

liu shao-chi's agents in shanghai started the evil trend of counter-revolutionary economism towards the end of 1966, in a desperate effort to save themselves. this handful of class enemies plotted to disrupt the railways, shipping and industry. li wen-lan was aware that as the yangshupu power plant was one of the biggest in shanghai the whole city would be paralyzed if the class enemies succeeded in their plot to stop the power supply, and this would greatly affect socialist construction and the people's living. at this critical moment, she went among the masses, explaining the great significance of chairman mao's resounding call "grasp revolution, promote production". as a result, the revolutionary workers remained at their posts and the power supply to factories, railways and the harbour continued uninterrupted. the class enemies failed in their plot.

a model herself in grasping revolution and promoting production, li wen-lan encouraged the workers to make conscientious efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, and led them in ensuring safety operation.

responding to chairman mao's great call "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", li wen-lan in 1968 joined the workers mao tsetung thought propaganda team which was sent to the shanghai marine products institute. she was not in good health at the time but she did not let this stand in her way of joining her comrades-in-arms in carrying out chairman mao's instructions and proletarian policies. they united with the revolutionary teachers and students to uncover a handful of class enemies and to deepen the revolution in education.

li wen-lan was elected delegate to the ninth national congress of the communist party of china in 1969, and last december she was elected deputy secretary of the plant party committee.

following chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an official", li wen-lan continued to work regularly at her job of productive labour after being elected to a post of leadership. she said: "we must never lose the true qualities of the working class. we must follow chairman mao's teaching, uphold the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour, always keep close ties with the masses and be a servant of the working people."

li wen-lan is always concerned about the well-being of the masses. when the mother of one of the workers fell sick and there was nobody at home to look after her, li wen-lan and several other workers called on her on sundays and helped do the washing. the workers say: "li wen-lan only thinks of the revolution and the masses, she never thinks of herself."

INDUSTRY

Marked Achievements for East China Oil and Grease Plant Through Self-Reliance and Frugality

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 11, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the workers and cadres of the nanking oil and grease plant in kiangsu province have diligently and frugally run the enterprise over the past decade with marked achievements.

the plant got its start through the efforts of four workers in 1958, under the illumination of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" set forth by chairman mao. working in a mat-shed, they refined animal fat from sewage silt with their hands and a pot. the place gradually developed into an enterprise of more than four hundred workers with four workshops for oil and grease, titanium white, calcium carbide and metal-working. its main products numbered five.

to meet the requirements for developing production, the department in charge approved the expansion of two workshops at the beginning of 1969. some people felt at this time that since production had developed and the state had an investment anyway, the two workshops should be big and fixed with foreign equipment.

the plant's revolutionary committee realized that there was a question here -- to adhere to the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle or act extravagantly once production goes up and there is more state investment? this was an expression of the struggle between the two lines in a new situation. the revolutionary committee organized the workers to study chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", recall the history of the plant and criticize the bourgeois idea of seeking for bigness and things foreign. the workers said: we relied on the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle before to build up our works; we will continue to rely on this revolutionary spirit in the future to expand our plant. we are better off today and conditions have improved, but our spirit of arduous struggle can never be done away with.

the initial plan called for pulling down old buildings and putting up a new calcium carbide workshop of reinforced concrete. with a view to actual production needs, the workers suggested that the old walls be kept intact and more bricks added on top so that the new workshop's required height could be achieved. as a result, building materials and money were saved and construction speeded up.

all the workers used their spare time to do voluntary labour on the construction site. in the spirit of self-reliance, they helped in rebuilding the workshop, and installing the equipment, and the job was completed ahead of schedule.

some of the equipment and apparatus was made by the workers. buying new enamelware vats needed by the titanium white workshop to test chemical reactions would cost 25,000 yuan apiece. the workers got together and worked out ways for making the old vats usable and thus saved the state money.

cleaning workers repairing sewage pipes in the spring of last year found that there was oil in the silt. li chen-hsien, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant, immediately called an on-the-spot meeting and organized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "practise still greater frugality in making revolution" so that they would become more aware of the need to run their enterprise frugally.

after the meeting, the workers designed and made devices for separating oil from water in every production process in the oil and grease workshop. these devices enabled them to recover all the oil in the water before the later was drained off during production. "save every drop of oil for the revolution" has become the workers' motto. now if a worker happens to drop a bit of grease or oil on the job, he immediately retrieves it with a piece of gauze.

determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, the workers relied on themselves to scale the heights of world science and technology, and succeeded in trial-producing titanium white of rutile type.

this kind of titanium white, which is important in printing the portraits of chairman mao, used to be imported due to the slavish comprador philosophy advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. as a result, imperialist countries made use of this to bring pressure on us.

when the workers heard about this they were unable to restrain their anger: "we started the plant from scratch, and we'll rely on our own strength now to produce titanium white of rutile type as a concrete action against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction."

thus the battle to scale a peak in world science and technology was started.

the workers launched a revolutionary mass criticism last spring, and relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they were more determined than ever to rely on themselves.

using an iron caldron, they first tried out the preliminary product, and then went on with trial-manufacturing it in a pilot plant. despite their being short on experience, technical knowledge and data, the 32 workers got over every hurdle and designed, made and installed the pilot plant's equipment, the first of its kind in china.

the workers solved a number of technical problems during trial-production, such as washing and pulverizing. in turning out this product, they filled a blank in china's chemical industry and scaled a peak in world science and technology.

Peking Steel Company Wins New Success in Revolution, Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1970)

determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, the workers and revolutionary cadres at the capital iron and steel company in peking have scored fresh successes in both revolution and production in the socialist revolutionary emulation drive.

they have earnestly learned from the experience of outstanding units in the capital and other parts of the country, in line with chairman mao's teaching, "be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness".

last year, the company overfulfilled its state production plan, and output of steel, steel products, cast pipes, coke and other products reached an all-time high. in the first two months of this year, it again topped production quotas for pig iron, steel, steel products, cast pipes, coke, dressed ore and other products. daily output of these products was greater than that in the corresponding period last year. of these, daily output of steel and dressed ore rose 60 and 66 per cent respectively. quality was stable and consumption of raw material lowered.

since the company's socialist revolutionary emulation drive started last september, the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation has forged ahead and the situation has become better and better in both revolution and production. amid this excellent situation, the workers and revolutionary cadres bear in mind chairman mao's great teaching "even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant. modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind.

this is a truth we must always bear in mind." they did away with complacency and are continuing to progress.

in an effort to deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation, the company has on several occasions chosen its representatives and sent them to advanced units in peking to learn with open minds their advanced experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in fulfilling the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

the company's party members repeatedly studied the experience in party consolidation of the nation famous advanced units, including the peking general knitwear mill, the peking hsinhua printing house, the peking "february seventh" locomotive and rolling stock plant and tsinghua university. guided by chairman mao's proletarian theory on party building, they did good work in both ideological and organizational consolidation, raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and increased their revolutionary zeal.

having studied the experience of the advanced units in revolutionary mass criticism, the company's workers recently brought the revolutionary mass criticism to a new high tide. they dealt heavy blows at a handful of class enemies, raised their own consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and made new progress in both revolution and production.

during the socialist revolutionary emulation drive, the capital iron and steel company sent two study groups, with veteran workers as the main force, to visit and learn from other iron and steel enterprises in shanghai, anshan, wuhan, paotou, taiyuan and penchi.

in mid-february, the company's steel-making plant ran a mao tsetung thought study class at which the study groups gave an account of the advanced experience of the shanghai steel workers in grasping revolution and promoting production. the study class organized several technical innovations teams to study the advanced experience in connection with the conditions in their own plant, studied how to solve problems existing in production, technical innovations and scientific experiments, and initial success was won.

braving the great heat from the converter, the steel workers made strenuous efforts to improve their skill. they successfully raised the rate of decarbonization from about 40 per cent to over 70 per cent. this improved the quality of steel and is useful in prolonging the operational period of the converter.

workers who had visited the iron smelting plants of the anshan and penchi iron and steel companies brought back more than twenty advanced methods. they organized all the blast furnace operators to run a mao tsetung thought study class. they studied chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune", "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and "on practice". this helped them rid themselves of complacency, conscientiously sum up their experience and work out unified methods of operation. as a result, pig iron production was greatly raised and coke consumption reduced. the coke consumption rate at the blast furnace plant in february was much lower than in january.

representatives of workers sent by the company's sintering plant to visit the hungtousnan copper mine brought back

advanced experience in building the mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results by self-reliance and hard work and placing revolution in command of production. the sintering plant workers ran study classes to draw upon the experience of the copper mine. the plant used to buy fire bars for the sintering machines from other provinces. the fire bars wore out fast and accounted for half of the plant's consumption of spare parts.

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the workers took the hungtoushan copper mine as their example. they criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shab-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of "let experts run the factory" and "the masses are backward". they thus gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. within half a month, they themselves added a foundry to their plant by using disused material and equipment. this enabled the plant to become self-sufficient in fire bars. in addition, the workers organized a repair team and put some 1,000 motors, machines, and machine parts in good order.

after the company's foundry had overfulfilled the state quota for months running, some of the cadres grew complacent and slackened political and ideological work. this prevented production from rising fast. after viewing the situation, the foundry revolutionary committee, which was assisted by the people's liberation army men supporting the left there, started a rectification campaign in the committee. the committee members re-studied chairman mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind" and learned the advanced experience of other factories and mines. they canvassed opinions from the workers and made criticism and self-criticism. as a result of the rectification, complacency was overcome and revolutionary enthusiasm of workers and cadres was brought into full play. in january, the foundry produced more than 10,000 tons of cast pipes for a monthly record and in february it went on to overfulfil the state targets for output and quality.

FARM TOOLS

Small Carpentry Shop in Central China Turned into Farm Tools Factory Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 11, 1970)

by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the revolutionary workers of a small carpentry shop making plain furniture in yungcheng county of honan province, central china, have, in the course of a few years, transformed their workshop into a mechanized factory turning out large numbers of new-type farm tools. in their efforts, which provide effective help to agriculture, the workers have been guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

over the past few years, the factory has made or repaired for rural people's communes 170,000 tools for agricultural and side-line production and improved or devised more than 20 kinds of farm tools. the local poor and lower-middle peasants praise it highly.

the carpentry shop came into being when the great leap forward started in china's socialist construction. some carpenters, full of revolutionary zeal, set out to build a wood working enterprise to serve agriculture. they started with building three sheds on some low-lying waste land near the county town.

the class enemies in the locality tried to frustrate their plans by spreading rumours. stepping forward boldly to defend their idea, the party secretary of the carpentry shop named kang chin-min said: "guided as we are by chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, we are determined to go ahead."

when the enterprise was first set up, the workers worked under many difficulties. in the sweltering heat of summer, the sheds were suffocating to work in; in winter, the workers handled their saws in the biting cold, their faces swelled with the cold and hands froze. but their revolutionary will did not waver. they said confidently: "provided that we stick at it, we will certainly manage to succeed."

when production developed and the number of workers increased, the leadership at a higher level gave the factory permission to add new buildings and set up workers' housing with its own funds. the workers did all the construction with their own hands, from designing to building, and throughout, worked hard and practised economy.

at first the carpentry shop was equipped only with axes, chisels, saws and other hand tools. the veteran carpenters wanted to make technical innovations and introduce mechanized tools. but due to interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, their plans came to naught. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers bitterly criticized liu shao-chi's theory of "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and his slavish comprador philosophy and they set out to mechanise the tools through self-reliant efforts. a technical innovation group headed by veteran carpenter ting tsai-yun was placed in charge of the work.

the workers had no blueprints, and the only tools they had for making technical innovations were a triangular file and a hack saw. however, they followed chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare" and equipped their workshop for the technical innovations with a broken lathe they salvaged from a dump heap and a broken drill they got from a hardware shop, both of which they repaired themselves. they then pooled their wisdom to draw up blueprints. to overcome the difficulties arising from lack of material, they used scrap and substituted wood for metal. the technical innovation group made an automatic spokeshave after 87 experiments. this machine raised efficiency 182 times. in 1968, they built an assembly machine. the following year they used simple tools and devised their own methods to make a big automatic band-saw.

chairman mao teaches: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." by relying on its own efforts and launching a mass drive for technical innovations, this factory has made or copied 16 different big and medium-sized wood-working machines and introduced more than 200 minor technical innovations. they mechanized all wood working processes within four years.

in order to improve the work of repairing farm tools, they set up a support-agriculture repair team which went from village to village all the year round.

with the extension of the factory and the introduction of new equipment, working conditions were much improved. but the workers still kept in mind chairman mao's brilliant teaching during the days of revolutionary war: "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause". in the interests of the revolution, they never wasted one lump of coal, one k.w.h. of electricity, one cent or one inch of timber.

some people suggested that they should use some of the factory accumulation fund to build a canteen. the workers disagreed, saying "we should be prepared against rainy days, and use money where it is most useful. we can make revolution just the same even if we haven't got a canteen." they built a simple adobe shed to serve as an eating place.

AGRICULTURE

Hsien in Shanghai's Rural Areas Obtains Seven Good Harvests to Dint of Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 11, 1970)

seven successive good harvests of grain, cotton and rapeseed have been gathered in nanhui county in shanghai's rural areas. in achieving this success, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the county have drawn inspiration from chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and overcome all kinds of bad weather by self-reliance and hard struggle.

in total output and per-hectare yield of grain and rapeseed the county broke all records last year. on an average each hectare yielded 10.6 tons of grain, 2.4 tons of rapeseed, or 1.17 tons of ginned cotton. this provided a good contribution to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

nanhui county has a large population but little arable land -- only one-fifteenth of a hectare per person. it was a poverty-stricken area before liberation, when the average per-hectare yield was as low as 2.2 tons of grain, or 0.15 tons of ginned cotton. the people took the socialist road after liberation, and harvests improved year by year. the three red banners -- the party's general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune -- inspired the revolutionary people to go all out and aim high. as a result, they increased the output of grain, cotton and rapeseed by big margins, and the collective economy throve.

just when popular revolutionary enthusiasm was at its height and the people were preparing for even greater successes, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the county created an evil trend, encouraging private enterprise, usury, the hiring of labour and the buying and selling of land etc., in an attempt to restore capitalism and, as a result of this, grain and cotton output fell. in 1962, after the tenth

plenary session of the eighth party congress, the poor and lower-middle peasants acted on chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", and quickly exposed and criticized the handful of class enemies who had tried to resotre capitalism. they heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and fostered the idea of farming for the revolution. grain and cotton production went up by leaps and bounds. the per-hectare yield in the county was six tons of grain in 1963, and reached 0.75 ton of ginned cotton in 1964.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people and cadres of nanhui county have conscientiously studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and vehemently criticised liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and the capitalist tendency in close connection with the specific class struggle there. the people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has risen higher. carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have fought stubbornly against nature. during the past few years, more than 170 rivers and canals with a total length of more than 1,000 kilometres were dredged, and several hundred culverts, sluice gates and pumping stations were built, forming a water conservancy network for irrigation and drainage. this ensures good harvests even if there is drought or heavy rain. more than 4,000 hectares of alkaline soil and sandy soil have been transformed into good farmland which can constantly give high yield. scientific farming is widely practised. the county was not only self-sufficient in good strains of cotton seeds in 1969, but provided over 3,000 tons for other areas. the fertility of the land has been raised year by year thanks to pig raising, the accumulation of farmyard manure, the digging of river silt, the breeding of duckweed and the use of industrial liquid wastes and waste materials as fertilizer. thirty per cent more organic fertilizer was applied per hectare in 1969 than in 1964. all this provides favourable conditions for high yields of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops.

in their efforts to get good harvests of grain and cotton, the peasants of nanhui county have resolutely implemented chairman mao's principle of "taking food grains as the key link and developing a diversified economy to ensure an all-round development". after making scientific experiments, they adopted a system of crop rotation and inter-planting that gives five harvests in two years. as the multiple-cropping index and varieties of crops rose, a good relationship between grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops was worked out to ensure high yields of all. in the course of the production and scientific experiments, they summed up their experience and spread scientific knowledge on the best methods of planting and field management of rice, cotton, rape and other crops.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FINLAND

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Warmly Welcomed in Finland

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1970)

the modern chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition jointly held by the chinese embassy in finland and the finland-china society opened with a grand ceremony on march 7 in the art museum in tampere, the second largest city of finland, after it was successfully closed in helsinki in february, according to a report from the finnish capital.

when the exhibition was still under preparation, a number of workers volunteered to distribute and put up advertisements for the exhibition. more than 1,000 people visited the exhibition in the first two days after it opened. speaking of or writing down on the visitors' book their impressions, many visitors warmly praised china's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao. they praised the new-type porcelain and ceramics artistic works which the chinese people created during the triumphant advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. many progressive friends pointed out that the exhibition has promoted the friendship between the finnish and chinese peoples.

after visiting the exhibition, a worker with enthusiasm told the chinese personnel of the exhibition, "i saw the great achievements of china's great proletarian cultural revolution with my own eyes today. the great cultural revolution is excellent. long live the great cultural revolution exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation" another visitor wrote in the visitors' book, "during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a fundamental change has taken place in the porcelain and ceramics art in china. the art workers in the porcelain and ceramics field have striven to carry out the fundamental principle formulated by chairman mao on art and literature in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers. ... congratulations on the great success of the great cultural revolution exclamation i whole-heartedly wish chairman mao tsetung a long, long life exclamation please convey my regards and respects to the chinese porcelain and ceramics art workers."

a group of students coming from 60 kilometres away said with excitement after visiting the exhibition, "this exhibition is very significant. chairman mao's line is perfectly correct. the workers, peasants and soldiers should be praised and acclaimed. we must assiduously study mao tsetung thought."

the sculpture group, "rent collection courtyard", and the porcelain sculpture series portraying the contemporary revolutionary ballet, "the white-haired girl", deeply attracted the visitors. many of them highly praised the artistic works as truly embodying the unity of the highest possible perfection of artistic form and profound revolutionary content.

a young woman worker wrote, "these sculptures and porcelain figures vividly reflect the endless misery suffered by the chinese people before liberation; they explain why the chinese people deeply hate the old society and they show the firm revolutionary spirit of the chinese people. at the same time the exhibits also show that the only correct way to win liberation from the exploiters is to take up arms and join in the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the communist party for a new social system."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Protocol for Medical Cooperation Signed Between People's Republic of China and Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 11, 1970)

a protocol for medical cooperation was signed here yesterday by the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of guinea. under the protocol, china will continue to send a medical team to guinea.

guinean secretary of state for public health taran diallo and chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua signed the protocol on behalf of the two governments.

speaking at the signing ceremony, diallo warmly praised the militant friendship fostered by the chinese and guinean people in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the development of the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries. on behalf of the guinean government and people, he expressed great satisfaction with the work of the chinese medical team now in guinea. he said: "the chinese doctors have given medical treatment to many guinean patients, and have contributed to the development of public health work in guinea."

in conclusion, diallo, on behalf of all the guinean people, wished the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua also spoke at the ceremony. he expressed the heartfelt wish that the people of china and guinea will forever advance hand in hand in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence.

LAOS

US Imperialism Conducts Wanton Bombing of Laotian Liberated Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1970)

ferocious and heinous u.s. imperialism, unreconciled to its recent defeat in its war of intervention and aggression in laos as the laotian patriotic armed forces and people recaptured the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, has again resorted to the "escalation" strategy by stepping up the wanton bombing of the liberated areas in laos in a frenzied manner.

a u.s. news agency reported that the recent bombing reached a daily average of 400 sorties. such "saturation raids" were conducted day and night under the orders of creighton abrams, commander of u.s. imperialist forces of aggression in viet nam, with direct authorization from u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon. the bombing plan was worked out by u.s. imperialism's 7th air forces headquarters in saigon. the air attache office at the u.s. embassy in vientiane also took part in the command. the planes on bombing missions took off from u.s. military bases in thailand and south viet nam.

u.s. imperialism blatantly used b-52 strategic bombers in the attacks. on march 1 and 2 alone, its b-52's flied as many as 40 sorties.

under the vehement condemnation by the people the world over, nixon hurriedly issued a "statement on laos" on march 6. while arrogantly declaring that u.s. imperialism will "continue to conduct air operations" in laos to serve its "national interest", he hypocritically stated that he intended "to reduce american involvement (in laos) and not to increase it." while nixon was playing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics painstakingly to cover up his crime, his fellow creatures within the u.s. ruling circles showed the cloven foot by admitting that in laos today, "american troops and equipment are fully involved in what could become an even deeper commitment than we have experienced in viet nam" and that the united states is going down "the same road" in laos as in south viet nam.

u.s. imperialism's wanton bombing of the liberated areas in laos and its intensified military intervention and aggression there have further stripped the so-called "nixon doctrine" of its disguises before the people of the world. pounded by the attacks of the laotian patriotic armed forces and people and condemned by the people throughout the world, u.s. imperialism is doomed to failure in its criminal plan for stepping up aggression in laos.

MALAYSIA

Thai, Malayan Reactionaries Collude to Suppress Growing People's Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1970)

the puppet thanom clique of thailand and the puppet rahman-razak clique of malaya, both fostered by u.s. imperialism, signed a new "border cooperation agreement" on march 7 to further step up their military collusion for putting out the people's revolutionary armed forces of the two countries which are active in the border area, according to bangkok reports.

in the last few years, the rapidly growing people's armed forces of thailand and malaya heavily pounded at the reactionary rule of the puppet cliques of the two countries. the two people's armed forces active in the border area mounted frequent attacks on the enemy and smashed time and again the joint "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the reactionaries of thailand and malaya. a thai military chieftain, dawee chullasapya, admitted recently that the result of their joint "encirclement and suppression" campaigns was a "setback of considerable concern" for them. razak also stated in alarm that the people's armed forces are "a serious threat" to his rule.

in order to frantically suppress the people's armed forces of thailand and malaya at the thai-malayan border area, the military and political chieftains of the puppet cliques of the two countries recently held in bangkok the so-called "10th general thai-malaysian border committee" meeting to revise the "border cooperation agreement" signed five years ago. the new "agreement" provided for the establishment of "combined task force headquarters" on either side of the border to strengthen "joint military actions" along the border. the reactionary troops of both sides will be allowed to cross the border to carry out "encirclement and suppression" operations against the people's armed forces. the air force will be used in the operations.

the intensified collusion between the reactionaries of thailand and malaya in suppressing the people's armed forces of the two countries shows that the continuous growth of the two people's armed forces has struck panic into the hearts of the thai-malayan reactionaries. it reflects their weakness and last-ditch struggle. no matter how the thai-malayan reactionaries collude with each other, the people's armed forces of the two countries will grow stronger and deal the reactionaries still heavier blows. victory definitely belongs to the people of thailand and malaya.

Malayan Revolutionary Radio Condemns Criminal Collusion Between Malayan Puppet Cliques and Japanese Reactionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary on march 9 strongly denounced the monstrous crimes of the puppet rahman-razak clique and the puppet lee kuan yew clique in colluding with the japanese reactionaries and selling out the interests of the malayan people.

the commentary said that akihito, son of the arch war criminal hirohito, emperor of japan, carried out sinister activities in malaya for ten days at the end of february. he went there with ulterior motives at the order of u.s. imperialism and japanese monopoly capital.

it is by no means accidental that akihito came to malaya at such a time, the commentary said. since the publication of the nixon-sato "joint communique", the reactionary sato government has been stepping up all-round arms expansion and war preparations and collusion with as well as buying-over of reactionaries and puppet regimes in asian countries and conducting economic expansion still more frantically in a vain attempt to revive its fond dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" and seize dominating power in the so-called "pacific era".

the commentary said that the atrocities committed by the japanese aggressors in malaya over 20 years ago are still fresh in minds of the malayan people who will never forget that horrible time lasting three years and eight months. therefore, akihito's arrival at kuala lumpur evoked the burning hatred of the malayan people for japanese imperialism

the commentary vehemently denounced the rahman-razak and the lee kuan yew cliques for taking the enemy as their father. before akihito's arrival, they began to set their propaganda machine in motion to create counter-revolutionary opinion and whitewash by every possible means the heinous crimes perpetrated by japanese imperialism in massacring the malayan people. they shamelessly begged for more so-called "economic aid" from the japanese monopoly capital groups. what is utterly intolerable is that they even openly distorted history by lauding the war of aggression launched by japanese fascism 20-odd years ago as a "significant contribution" to the struggle for independence of the southeast asian countries. this is the greatest insult to the southeast asian peoples as well as the malayan people.

the great teacher chairman mao has taught us: "what about the kuomintang? look at its past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future." the malayan people must discern the japanese reactionaries in the same way. the perverse actions of a handful of malayan traitors are excellent teaching material by negative example. the malayan people must wage a resolute struggle against these traitors and their imperialist masters, the commentary concluded.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Friendship Delegation of People's Republic of China Arrives in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Mar. 10, 1970)

the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, arrived here this evening by plane from dacca.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by nawab muzaffar ali khan qizilbash, minister of finance of pakistan; sultan monammad khan, foreign secretary of the foreign ministry; and other high-ranking officials as well as representatives of the pakistan-china friendship society of karachi.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung accompanied the delegation to karachi on the same plane.

when kuo mo-jo, head of the delegation, alighted from the plane, the pakistan friends went forward to warmly shake hands with him and presented garlands to him.

pakistan minister of finance qizilbash and foreign secretary of the foreign ministry sultan mohammad khan accompanied kuo mo-jo, leader, and members of the delegation from the airport to the state guest house.

when the delegation left dacca this afternoon, it was seen off at the airport by vice-admiral s.m. ahsan, governor of east pakistan; s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary of east pakistan; abu sayeed chowdhury, vice-chancellor of dacca university; mohammad allauddin, commissioner of dacca division; and manzur ahmed chowdhury, representative of the pakistan foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were members of the chinese consulate general in dacca.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Luncheon in Honor of Visiting Friendship Delegation of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Karachi, Mar. 11, 1970)

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, on the occasion of its visit to pakistan.

present on the occasion were vice-admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy, nawab muzaffar ali khan qizilbash, minister for finance, sultan mohammad khan, foreign secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, hatim alawi, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of karachi and other high-ranking pakistan officials and prominent figures.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pakistan President Yahya Khan Receives Kuo Mo-jo

(NCNA-English Karachi, Mar. 11, 1970)

pakistan president yahya khan this morning received kuo mo-jo, head of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and president of the academy of sciences of china, and members of the friendship delegation.

president yahya khan had a friendly and cordial talk with them.

present on the occasion was sultan mohammad khan, foreign secretary of the pakistan ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

earlier today, accompanied by foreign secretary sultan mohammad khan, kuo mo-jo and members of the friendship delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of mohammed ali jinnah, founder of pakistan.

Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China Headed by Kuo Mo-jo Leaves Karachi for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Mar. 12, 1970)

the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, left here this morning for home after a three-day visit to pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sultan mohammad khan, foreign secretary of the pakistan ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

Pakistan Minister of Finance Gives Banquet in Honor of Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Karachi, Mar. 11, 1970)

pakistan minister of finance nawab muzaffar ali khan qizilbash gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china headed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china.

present on the occasion were sultan mohammad khan, foreign secretary of the pakistan ministry of foreign affairs; riaz hussain, martial law administrator of karachi; and hatim a. alawi, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of karachi.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

both minister of finance qizilbash and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo spoke on the occasion.

in his speech, qizilbash praised the profound friendship between the peoples of pakistan and china.

he said: "the friendship between pakistan and china is firmly based on our mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and our common belief in the principles of equality, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. over the years, our cooperation in various fields has continued to grow and has made a contribution not only to the development of our mutual friendship, but has also significantly contributed to the preservation of peace and stability in our region. pakistan and china have set an example of good neighbourliness and cooperation for the mutual benefit of our peoples."

he expressed his gratitude to the chinese people for their support and assistance to the pakistan people's struggle in defence of their national independence.

he said: "pakistan has greatly valued china's firm and unstinted support when our territorial integrity was threatened in 1965. the economic and other assistance that pakistan has received from china has made a distinct contribution towards our national advancement. the government and people of pakistan are also grateful to the government and people of china for their consistent support to the people of jammu and kashmir in the struggle for the attainment of their inalienable right of self-determination."

he said that the visit of the chinese friendship delegation to pakistan is another proof of the cordial relations that so happily exist between the two countries. the visit of the delegation is bound to further strengthen the existing ties of friendship between china and pakistan.

concluding his speech, qizilbash proposed toasts to the health of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai and to the everlasting friendship between china and pakistan.

kuo mo-jo, head of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, in his speech expressed profound gratitude to the government and people of pakistan for the warm hospitality accorded to the chinese friendship delegation during its visit to pakistan.

he said: "china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. although the social systems of our two countries are different, in our relations, we respect each other and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs; in the struggle

against imperialism and expansionism, we sympathize with and support each other; in the development of economic cooperation, we help each other and meet each other's needs. facts prove that sino-pakistan friendship based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence has a broad prospect of development."

kuo mo-jo thanked the government and people of pakistan for their support to the chinese people in the struggle against the plot of creating "two chinas".

he said that the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has taught us: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." kuo mo-jo said: "the pakistan government and people explicitly oppose the plot of creating 'two chinas' and stand for the restoration to the people's republic of china of its legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique."

kuo mo-jo said: "the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and firmly support the kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right of self-determination. i am deeply convinced that the strengthening of sino-pakistan friendship is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and conducive to the afro-asian people's common cause of unity against imperialism."

kuo mo-jo expressed the belief that sino-pakistan friendship will be further consolidated and developed.

in conclusion, kuo mo-jo proposed toasts to the health of president yahya khan and to the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan.

US

San Francisco Students Demonstrate Against US Policy of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1970)

1,200 american students staged a large-scale demonstration on the san francisco state college campus on march 10 to oppose the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and strongly protest against the dispatch of military recruiters to the college by the u.s. defence department, according to reports reaching here.

the demonstration went on from morning to noon. scared out of their wits, the reactionary authorities hurriedly called out the armed police to suppress and arrest the demonstrating students. the students bravely hit back at the police with stones and bottles. some students rushed to the gymnasium foyer where a recruiting table had been set up, and hurled rocks into it.

the progressive teachers and students of the san francisco state college have a glorious tradition of struggle. at the beginning of 1969, they persisted in a struggle against racial

discrimination for four and a half months in defiance of the brutal persecution and suppression by the reactionary authorities. their struggle won the support of the workers as well as the students of many other universities and colleges.

US Imperialism Steps Up Economic Aggression in Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1970)

u.s. imperialism has been stepping up its economic aggression in malaya in an effort to turn it into its base of aggression and expansion in asia, according to reports from kuala lumpur.

after u.s. imperialist deputy chieftain agnew's conspiratorial activities in malaya early this year, bigwigs and "missions" of u.s. monopoly capital have barged into malaya one after another with sinister designs. david rockefeller, the big plutocrat and chairman of the board of directors of the "chase manhattan bank", recently went to kuala lumpur and singapore and held secret talks with "malaysian" puppet prime minister rahman and singapore puppet prime minister lee kuan yew.

at a press conference in singapore, rockefeller blatantly declared that the amount of u.s. investment in the asian and pacific region will reach 35,000 million u.s. dollars in the twelve years ending 1980, of which 10,000 million dollars will be used for plundering the iron, cooper, nickel, bauxite and other strategic materials of the region, and 5,000 million dollars for the prospecting and plundering of petroleum there. he declared that the emphasis in the use of this huge sum will be laid in southeast asia while singapore will be made "the centre of accounting and transportation."

it is by no means accidental that u.s. imperialism has taken singapore as a base for its aggression and expansion in asia. in the past few years, the u.s. monopoly capitalists made large-scale investments in singapore. it was disclosed that by november 1969, total u.s. investment in singapore had reached 600 million singapore dollars, more than treble that of 1968. u.s. monopoly capital has penetrated into various economic departments of singapore, particularly the refining and marketing of petroleum. at present, there are two u.s.-owned oil refineries in singapore. at the beginning of this year, a monopoly u.s. petroleum organization and the singapore puppet authorities jointly started the construction of a modern oil refinery with a daily capacity of 65,000 barrels.

at the same time, the united states has also stepped up its penetration into the shipbuilding, ship-repairing, electronics and aircraft industries. it has become singapore's biggest customer in ship repairing. at the end of last year, large numbers of u.s. naval patrol craft engaged in the war of aggression against viet nam arrived in singapore for repair. the united states is also planning to make the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries of singapore provide more services for its aggression and expansion. u.s. monopoly capital will invest in singapore for the building of three shipyards. one of them will occupy an area of 75 acres and will be specialized in building ships for oil prospecting.

the united states is also striving to take over singapore's air bases formerly controlled by britain, so that u.s. monopoly capital may establish a gigantic aircraft industry in singapore. as a result of the massive u.s. investment in the electronics industry, 12 of the 22 electronics plants are run by u.s. capital.

u.s. imperialism also plans to provide an annual loan of 150 million malayan dollars through the world bank under its control for the rahman-razak puppet clique's "second five year plan of malaysia" so as to further tighten its grip on the economic lifeline of "malaysia".

the u.s. imperialist aggression and expansion in malaya is only a new noose round its neck. the "voice of malayan revolution" radio sternly pointed out in a recent broadcast that the u.s. imperialist aggression and plunder in malaya has aroused profound indignation among the people of various nationalities of malaya who, with their revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism, will surely rise up to resist and chop off the aggressive tentacles of u.s. imperialism.

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"ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING"

Earnestly and Successfully Carry Out Socialist Economic Accounting

- Criticism against another form of "profit in command"

by

Hung Chien-kung (洪建功)
of Peking First Construction Engineering Corporation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1970)

"A small handful of class enemies," seeing the growing disrepute of "profit in command," are opposing the practice of economic accounting by equating it to "profit in command," according to the following article.

The article says socialist profit is different from capitalist profit in that the former is used for building socialism and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and represents savings of manpower and materials, etc., whereas the latter comes from expropriation of the surplus value created by labor and adds to the wealth of capitalists alone.--SCMP Ed.

"Profit in command" is the core of the revisionist economic theory of counter-revolutionary Sun Yeh-fang and an important part of the content of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for the economy. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary workers, holding high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, have severely criticized "profit in command," greatly raising their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and driving forward the development in depth of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement on the economic front.

However, seeing the growing disrepute of "profit in command," the small handful of class enemies are opposing the practice of economic accounting in enterprises under the pretext of criticizing "profit in command" in a vain attempt to sabotage the operation and management of our enterprises and undermine socialism. Some of our comrades in the revolutionary ranks whose consciousness of the class struggle is not high are echoing the attacks of the class enemy. Such opposition to economic accounting and complete disregard for costs is in fact another form of expression for "profit in command" and as such must be criticized.

"To work on economic accounting is to neglect bringing politics to the fore."

This is a wrong idea that sets politics and business in opposition to each other. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." In all our work we must bring proletarian politics to the fore and put politics in the lead and in command. Politics must take command, but that does not mean that other work can be neglected. Successful grasping of politics does not amount to successful grasping of all other work. With proletarian politics in command, it is still necessary to do one's proper work well. Put proletarian politics in command and let it promote one's proper work and make it a success. Unity of the two will make politics concrete. Chairman Mao also teaches us: "Politics should be united with the economy and with technology. There is not the least doubt about that. It should be so year after year. It should be so always."

Failure to bring proletarian politics to the fore, to grasp class struggle and to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and making profit the basis of all activities of an enterprise as Sun Yeh-fang has said, "The rise and fall of profit should be the most sensitive indicator of the technical progress of an enterprise and the good or bad state of its operation and management," will inevitably lead the enterprise to the evil road of capitalism. It is extremely wrong.

However, by setting politics and business in opposition to each other, thinking that bringing proletarian politics to the fore will make it impossible to carry out economic accounting and that so long as goods are produced it will be all right to forget efficiency, quality of products, production cost, profit, and capital accumulation, one will inevitably create chaos in operation and bring waste and loss of manpower, materials and money

to the enterprise. If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, it will inevitably ruin production and socialist economic construction. The economy is the base, while politics is a concentrated expression of the economy. If the economy is not well, it will in turn act adversely on politics. Thus the setting of politics and business in opposition to each other is in fact opposition to proletarian politics taking command over business and the same sort of stuff as "profit in command."

The carrying out of economic accounting and bringing of proletarian politics to the fore is certainly not antagonistic to each other. Under the premise of bringing proletarian politics to the fore, that is, under the premise of insisting on class struggle, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and developing the socialist economy, successful carrying out of economic accounting will help to increase output, improve product quality, improve operation and management, use State capital investment rationally and economically, lower production cost, increase profit, and expand socialist accumulation. In this way, production will be greater, quicker, better and more economical, and greater material strength will be provided for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and for support for world revolution. Is that not in conformity with the demands of bringing proletarian politics to the fore?

"Carrying out economic accounting amounts to putting profit in command."

Holders of this view either know nothing about economic accounting or deliberately want to misrepresent it. Marx said in Capital: "The more a process proceeds on the social scale and the more it loses its purely personal character, bookkeeping--as a control and summation of the idea of the productive process--will be the more necessary. Therefore, bookkeeping is more necessary to capitalist production than it is to handicraft operation and to the scattered production operated by peasants. It is also more necessary to the communal, collective production of society than to capitalist production." "Bookkeeping" referred to here by Marx is, popularly speaking, keeping accounts and reckoning accounts--an important part of the content of economic accounting.

According to the teachings of Marx, economic accounting has a class content. There is socialist economic accounting, capitalist economic accounting, and also revisionist economic accounting. Capitalist and revisionist economic accounting serves the pursuit of profit and its premise is profit in command. Socialist economic accounting, on the other hand, serves proletarian politics and its premise is proletarian politics in command, which is completely different from "profit in command."

Someone may say, "No, that's wrong. Doesn't the socialist economic accounting you talk about also examine the operation of an enterprise to see if it is profitable? Is that not putting profit in command?"

It is true that our socialist enterprise regards profit as an economic target, a standard by which to observe the revenue and expenditure of an enterprise and analyze its economic activity.

However, first, socialist profit is different from capitalist profit. Capitalist profit comes from expropriation of the surplus value of workers and is the source of the wealth of capitalists. Our socialist profit, on the other hand, is pure revenue created by workers and a result of saving of manpower and material, lowering of cost, and rational employment of State capital investment. Profit from enterprises is an important source of revenue of a socialist state, the fountainhead of socialist accumulation and expanded re-production.

Second, the fact that a socialist enterprise operates on a certain profit is not the same as "profit in command." The essence of "profit in command" is opposition to putting proletarian politics in command, restoration of capitalism, and regarding of profit as the sole motive and object of the operation of an enterprise. Counter-revolutionary Sun Yeh-fang has a graphic description for "profit in command." He said, "The mastering of profit is like leading the ox by the nose." The object is to "lead" socialist enterprises on to the road of capitalism. The profit we talk about serves the building of socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results as well as the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship under the premise of putting proletarian politics in command and the guidance of unified State planning.

"The money goes to the State anyway. It makes no different at all whether accounts are reckoned or not."

This view is at least a blurry one. Of course our socialist enterprises are assets of the State and the means of production, capital, and products of these enterprises belong to the State and allocated in a unified way by the State. However, each enterprise is also a relatively independent accounting unit. Under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party and the State, socialist enterprises have to fulfill and overfulfill the State plans, strive to increase the quantity of products and improve their quality, save materials, lower costs, and pledge to deliver profits to the State and add to the capital accumulation of the State. This is required for the building of socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results and for "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, and doing everything for the people." Therefore, every enterprise must reckon accounts and find out, through analysis of various economic activities, what is irrational and whether there is any untapped potential in the course of organizing production, so that the broad masses may know how to further improve production, operation and management.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Corruption and wastefulness are very great crimes." "All socialist economic enterprises must take care to make the fullest possible use of its manpower and equipment, improve the organization of labor, improve operation and management, raise the rate of labor productivity, save every bit of manpower and material that can be saved, and carry out labor competitions and economic accounting, so as to lower costs year after year and increase personal income and public accumulation."

"It makes no difference whether accounts are reckoned or not" is the same as the idea that "the meat breaks down in the pot any way." In reality it is like the way of doing things of a bourgeois young gentleman who does silly things, leads a frivolous life, and keeps confused accounts. Such a way of thinking and doing things will not only cause great waste in the operation of enterprises, but also make it easy for the class enemy to infiltrate our ranks, initiate corruption, thievery, profiteering and hoarding, and raise evil winds of counter-revolutionary economism. People who favor doing things that way either have their own axe to grind or are addle-headed.

We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle" and observe and analyze everything with the viewpoint of class struggle. We must thoroughly criticize Sun Yeh-fang's "profit in command" and all its manifestations. We must remain vigilance against the effort of the small handful of class enemies not only to hit back at us politically when the opportunity arises, but also to undermine the socialist economy. We must increase our consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, shatter all sinister schemes of the class enemy, and accelerate the tempo of struggle, criticism and transformation on the economic front!

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

We Are Always a Fighting Force

- deeds of the 1st Company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison of the People's Liberation Army in building itself by studying and applying in a living way Chairman Mao's Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1970)

On the eve of the 21st anniversary of the publication of great leader Chairman Mao's "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China," all commanders and fighters of the 1st Company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison which carried out the task of doing guard duty during the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party at Hsipaip'o village, P'ingshan hsien, Hopei Province, held high the portrait of Chairman Mao and--under the guidance of a bright red banner and after travelling for 1,000 li--came back to Hsipaip'o village and got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants there to study once again Chairman Mao's "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

When the fully equipped garrison fighters, marching spiritedly and waving their copies of the red-covered Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, entered the village, the villagers warmly received their kinsmen from beside Chairman Mao as if they were receiving their own children who returned from a far-away place. The commanders and fighters were filled with excitement when they saw the villagers. The armymen and the civilians hailed time and again: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The 1st company was born during the fiery years of the liberation war. Since the day it was established, it has always shouldered the glorious task of defending Chairman Mao and defending the Party Central Committee. It has won a banner on which are written the characters meaning, "To defend Chairman Mao is the greatest glory." During the past 21 years since the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party, the commanders and fighters of the 1st Company, under the guidance of the great Mao Tse-tung's thought, have grown up strong in the revolutionary struggles and gone from one victory to another. Today, braving winds and snow and crossing mountains, they have come to Hsipaip'o village. They feel extraordinary warmth when they study the Report together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the place where Chairman Mao formerly directed the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the Huai-Hai Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, and in the Revolutionary Memorial Hall. They are determined to obey great leader Chairman Mao's teachings and to strive for still greater victories on the road of continued revolution and in the struggles for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the great socialist motherland.

Always Acting As a Revolutionary Fighting Force for the Purpose of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Chairman Mao pointed out in his Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party: "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force. Even after countrywide victory, our army will remain a fighting force during the historical period in which classes have not yet been eliminated in our country and the imperialist system still exists in the world." For a long time, the 1st company, obeying this great teaching given by Chairman Mao, has taught its commanders and fighters to carry the socialist revolution through to the end for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, to firmly establish the idea of "always being a fighting force," and to prevent the fighting force always from changing ideologically although there may have been changes in the current situation, in the tasks, in circumstances and in personnel.

During the years of war, the 1st company closely followed great leader Chairman Mao, fought bravely and contributed toward the seizure of political power. In 1949, it followed Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and entered Peking. On October 1, its commanders and fighters heard with their own ears great leader Chairman Mao, standing on the rostrum at T'ienanmen, solemnly announce the establishment of the People's Republic of China and they saw with their own eyes great leader Chairman Mao hoist the five-starred flag.

These garrison fighters who stood on guard beside Chairman Mao were filled with excitement and reviewed their triumphant course of fighting. They deeply understood that: The proletariat has overcome countless dangers and shed blood and fought bravely before seizing political power. In the future, hard struggle is still needed to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We revolutionary fighters must closely follow great supreme commander Chairman Mao, tightly grasp the gun, and dash forward and fight ceaselessly for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the past two decades and more, new fighters have come one group after another to join the 1st company. They have taken over from the old fighters the idea of always being a revolutionary fighting force and have handed it down one generation after another. Whenever there is a transfer of the personnel and a change of tasks, the commanders and fighters stand before the banner on which are written the characters, "To defend Chairman Mao is the greatest glory," and study once again Chairman Mao's Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party. They often ask Wang Li-t'ang, the unit commander who formerly took the task of garrisoning the site of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party, to come to tell about the history of the company and about its revolutionary traditions, so that the idea of being a fighting force takes root deeply in their minds.

For some time in the past, the 1st Company was transferred from garrison to production. While carrying out production, its commanders and fighters still were always on the alert and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "All coommanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army should in no way relax their fighting will even slightly." They often made use of the topography of and the landmarks in the fields to carry out military training, so that they not only accomplished their productive tasks, but also strengthened their idea of being a fighting force.

In the practice of struggle, the 1st Company carries out training arduously and strictly, so that its commanders and fighters extensively display their revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and establish more and more firmly the idea of being a fighting force.

On one occasion, on their return after laboring on a farm, they met three cars on the road. Seeing that the fighters had to walk by night and were very tired and that the weather was cold, the drivers stopped their cars and asked them time and again to take a lift. The fighters remembered Chairman Mao's teaching, "Always be a fighting force," and felt that taking a lift during the march was incompatible with their arduous and strict training and with the requirements of training an army in combat. They thanked the driver comrades and continued walking for more than 100 li before returning to their camp.

After repeated study and repeated training, the commanders and fighters of the 1st Company not only let the idea of being a fighting force take root deep in their minds during the period of service, but also bear this idea unchanged in their minds even after being demobilized.

A group of old fighters were discharged. Before leaving, they studied once again Chairman Mao's Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party. Forming a line in front of T'ienanmen and facing the portrait of great leader Chairman Mao, they swore to bring to all corners the idea of being a fighting force. They said: "No matter where we may be and no matter what post we may take, we shall fight in defense of Chairman Mao and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and act as a revolutionary fighting force."

Returning to his hometown after being discharged from the army, squad leader Liu Hsiao-fang did what he used to do in the company. He often organized the militiamen of the whole village to study Chairman Mao's Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party and helped them establish the idea of being always on the alert and make combat preparedness for wiping out all invading enemies in a people's war. He was praised by all to be "a fighter without uniform."

This time, during their travel to Hsipaip'o, the commanders and fighters of the 1st Company asked the poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered bitterly in the old society to tell about the histories of their village and their families and to accuse Japanese imperialism of its towering

crimes of slaughtering the Chinese people. They also asked the responsible persons of the revolutionary committees to tell them about the conditions of the class struggles there. Thus, they learned more clearly the protractedness and complexity of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepened their idea of always being a fighting force for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Firmly Bear in Mind the Two "Musts" and Never Change the Revolutionary Tradition of Hard Struggle

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party: "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." During the past two decades and more, the commanders and fighters of the 1st Company constantly take Chairman Mao's teaching of the two "musts" as a compulsory subject of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study it every day, contrast it with their deeds every day, and never change this revolutionary tradition of hard struggle although the circumstances and the tasks have changed.

The commanders and fighters of the 1st Company are children of poor and lower-middle peasants. Every one of them has a miserable family history in the old society. Every page of their histories was filled with blood and tears and every chapter with hatred and enmity. Among their kinsmen, 67 toiled for the landlords in the old society, 34 earned their living by begging, 23 had to sell away their children, 7 were slaughtered by the landlords, capitalists and Japanese imperialist bandits. The Party branch often uses these living teaching materials to teach all not to forget the class sufferings but to remember firmly their bloody enmity, and to preserve the excellent style of hard struggle in the great struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This makes all understand deeply that "without the style of hard struggle in work, it is impossible to follow the consistent and correct political orientation."

Li Hsing-kuei is the son of a poor peasant. When he joined the army, his mother tore a fragment from a gunny sack. With tears in her eyes, she told him: "This is the gunny sack which our family has used as a blanket for the past few generations in the old society. Take it with you now when you go to join the army. You must never forget your origin!" In the army, Li made a pillow case of this fragment of the gunny sack, so as to inspire himself to consciously cultivate the style of hard struggle in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. He often used Chairman Mao's great teaching about the two "musts" to examine his deeds and to promote revolutionization of his thinking. He was rated a five-good fighter in each of the seven years of his service. When he was discharged from the army, he left behind in the squad the pillow case which was made of the fragment of the gunny sack, bidding his comrades-in-arms to preserve forever the natural color of the laboring people and to win new merits in defending Chairman Mao and defending the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After being promoted to be supply chief, fighter Chao Shu-ke imposed exacting demands on himself in every place and perseveringly strove to preserve the natural color of an ordinary fighter and the style of hard struggle even though his duty had changed. When the courtyard was dirty, he took the broom to clean it. When there was no fodder in the pig sty, he took a bucketful of fodder to feed the pigs. When going to buy food in the market, he always took with him a carrying pole and carried back the things he had bought. The fighters said: "If we firmly bear in mind the two 'musts' and are forever loyal to Chairman Mao, no sugar-coated bullets can hit us and we shall be like a Great Wall in combating and preventing revisionism."

On their way to Hsipaip'o recently, the commanders and fighters made social investigations and visited the poor and the needy, subsequently learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. Fighter Wen Hsueh-feng had his gloves worn out and wanted to throw them away. That night, he was staying in the house of Auntie Chou, a poor peasant. He saw Auntie Chou mending clothes beside a lamp. She told him how she suffered from hunger and cold in the old society. She also said to him: "The children now really do not know they are living in happiness because conditions have improved. They refuse to wear the worn clothes. In the past, it would be nice to have these clothes to wear." What Auntie Chou said made him blush. Returning to his camp, he reviewed Chairman Mao's great teaching about the two "musts" and realized that his style of hard struggle was still very far behind that of the poor and lower-middle peasants. He stitched his gloves beside a lamp.

In Hsipaip'o, cherishing boundlessly deep proletarian affection for Chairman Mao, the old poor peasants who lived with Chairman Mao in the same courtyard in the past told the commanders and fighters that it was in this place where Chairman Mao at that time led the whole Chinese people to wipe out the Chiang bandit clique and to build new China. Chairman Mao was very busy in work but he lived very frugally. Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice deeply educated each of the commanders and fighters. They said in excitement: "Chairman Mao, O, Chairman Mao! We garrison fighters will be forever loyal to you and will always bear in mind your great teaching of the two 'musts' and follow your great revolutionary practice. We shall forever develop the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and carry the revolution through to the end!"

Closely Following Chairman Mao and Advancing Bravely on the Road of Continuing Revolution

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party: "To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. ... The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be even longer, the worker even greater and even more arduous." The commanders and fighters of the 1st Company firmly bear in mind this great teaching given by Chairman Mao. They never stop but press ahead bravely along the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

In the 1st Company, the Party branch often gives the commanders and fighters of this company class education and education in the struggle between the two lines by linking the education with the current situation and tasks and the living ideas in the army unit, so that all commanders and fighters have in their minds the far-reaching target of communism, know clearly the relationship between the "first step" and the "ten thousand li" in a revolutionary march, and consciously contribute their strength toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the great socialist motherland.

With great victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the excellent situations at home and abroad, the commanders and fighters of the 1st Company make it a practice to extensively uncover the new situations and new trends of class struggles at home and elsewhere, to unsparingly expose the aggressive nature of imperialism and social-imperialism, and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." They further realize that: The great victory we have won is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. On the road of continuing revolution, the revolutionary fighters must brave the storm of class struggle and win new victories.

The commanders and fighters of the 1st Company firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work," guard against arrogance and rashness, and press ahead continuously.

In 1968, the 1st Company was again rated a four-good company and established as an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole regiment. In the face of these achievements, some comrades were elated. The Party branch promptly conducted an ideological rectification campaign in the whole company and organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction of "holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and win fresh merits in the great proletarian cultural revolution" and to warmly hold a discussion under the topic, "What should we do when the whole regiment learns from the 1st Company?" and to vigorously destroy "complacency" and to extensively find the weak links.

They said: "All our achievements are attributable to great leader Chairman Mao and to the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. The achievements can only show our past, not our present and future. To the revolutionary fighters who take communism as their duty, any achievements, however great it may be, is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." They heightened their thinking and humbly learned from other companies.

Instructor Yao Tsun-hua led the fighters to other companies to learn things. They learned from the 4th Company its experience in bringing up backbone elements and from the 2nd Company its experience in tightly grasping the revolutionization of the leading group and in carrying out "one

pair red" activities. These experiences gave a great impetus to the revolutionized building of the 1st Company.

On their way to Hsipaip'o recently, they visited and studied in the hometown of Comrade Men Ho, "a good cadre who was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." They also asked the veteran fighters of the Red Army to tell about the revolutionary traditions. They got together with the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall past miseries and think about the present happiness and to call meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby deepening their proletarian affection for great leader Chairman Mao and heightening their concept of class struggle and their consciousness of continuing revolution.

Fighter Yen Shu-wen is a native of Hsipaip'o. After joining the army, he bore firmly in mind the class sufferings and the national hatred. He diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and consciously transformed his world outlook. He was rated a five-good fighter last year. When he returned to Hsipaip'o this time, his grandfather who was chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association was very delighted to hear his grandson make very fast progress in the army. Patting Shu-wen on his shoulder, he said: "Child, it is because of Chairman Mao that our China exists today and we have a family today! The small achievement you have made is still very far behind Chairman Mao's demand. We must follow Chairman Mao forever and press forward until we achieve communism!"

During the days around the 21st anniversary of the publication of great leader Chairman Mao's Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party, the commanders and fighters of the 1st Company, standing in Hsipaip'o and facing the Red Sun, firmly expressed: We will closely follow great leader Chairman Mao forever. We will press forward forever to continue the revolution. We will fight to defend the great socialist motherland and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Joint Reporters' Group

* * *

FORESTRY

In Refutation of the View That "Large Populations Will Destroy Forests"

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Ministry of Forestry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1970)

> The following article condemns Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that large populations will destroy forests" and claims that only the class enemy would want to destroy trees and forests. It also calls upon all to fight to remove the evil influence of Liu's "theory."--SCMP Ed.

In 1961, when class struggle both inside and outside the country was exceptionally vehement, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i went to a forestry region and produced a so-called "theory that large populations destroy forests." He said preposterously that forests were destroyed in an area because the population there was too large, that "Where there are people, there forests will suffer," and that "Where there are large populations, all trees are felled. Large populations become a disaster." He thus deliberately obliterated the criminal acts of the class enemy in sabotaging mountain forests and felling trees, and attributed the destruction of forests to the size of populations. Therefore, the so-called "theory that large populations destroy forests" has covered up the class struggle in the rural villages and forest regions as well as the tendency toward capitalism. In effect it is the same as the "theory of dying out of class struggle."

Liu Shao-ch'i's intention in spreading his "theory that large populations destroy forests" was extremely treacherous and malicious. With this reactionary fallacy as a smokescreen, he freely peddled such black goods as "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms," desperately agitated for "division of mountains down to the household," "division of forests down to the household" and "leveling of forests to reclaim land," and energetically incited the small handful of class enemies and capitalist forces to destroy forest resources so as to disintegrate the socialist economic base.

At the instance of Liu Shao-ch'i, his agents in all parts of the country, holding the banner of "concern for the interests of the masses," also incited some people to encroach upon State and collective ownership rights over mountain forests. A small handful of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad characters and Rightists, who had not been

properly reformed, also came out into the open and wilfully and indiscriminately felled trees in mountain forests that belonged to the State or to collectives.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Through the whole period of transition there will exist class contradictions, class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. By forgetting this fundamental theory and fundamental practice of our Party for the past decade and more, one may go astray."

Armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and forest workers, who had suffered exploitation and oppression deeply in the old society, saw through at once the reactionary nature of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that large populations destroy forests." They said, "By inciting people to level forests, reclaim land and carry on individual farming, Liu Shao-ch'i is telling us to go backward and suffer again the miseries of the past."

With their own practical action the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and forest workers thoroughly smashed the "theory that large populations destroy forests" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, and dealt relentless blows at the small handful of class enemies who did damage to the forests. While waging struggle against the small handful of class enemies who damaged the mountain forests and trees, they resolutely pointed out: "State-owned forests and collective-owned trees are all socialist property. It is our right to protect collective property and socialism!"

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of Yenling hsien of Honan, led by their revolutionary committees, ceaselessly armed themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, unrelentingly grasped class struggle, firmly upheld socialist education, fostered the idea of afforestation for the sake of the revolution, formed the new belief that "it was glorious to protect forests" and "shameful to destroy them," universally instituted forest-protection systems and formed forest-protection pacts, and resolutely waged struggle against the small handful of class enemies who did damage to forests and also against capitalist tendencies. As a result, whether it is in densely inhabited villages or in market towns and places of regular meetings, forests and trees are well protected. The whole hsien presents a picture of a large population and many trees, of luxuriant forests and bumper harvests, and of vigorous prosperity.

Numerous instances show that destruction of mountain forests and trees by human agents is always closely linked with class struggle in society. The small handful of class enemies in forest regions, when they want to sabotage the revolution and production, often begin by vandalizing mountain forests. Some people in forest regions who are heavily imbued with capitalist ideas and who want to develop their capitalist tendencies and gain profit for themselves at the expense of public interest, would also often try to make money out of timber from forests.

We must deal with everything and analyze everything from the viewpoint of classes and class struggle and by means of class analysis. People are divided into classes, and different classes represent different class interests and have different political and ideological tendencies. The worker-peasant masses armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung are a revolutionary force. If there are more of these people, the revolutionary strength will be greater, more forests will be formed, and forests will be better protected.

If we start from superficial phenomena and attribute the destruction of mountain forests to too large a population and consequent shortage of timber and firewood, then we shall be falling into the trap of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that large populations destroy forests."

The struggle between the two classes, two lines and two roads still exists at present on the forestry front. We must ceaselessly arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's doctrine of class struggle under the condition of socialism, develop revolutionary mass criticism in depth and lastingly, and thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that large populations destroy forests," so that the broad masses may rise of their own accord to struggle against the small handful of class enemies, deal blows at the capitalist tendencies, consolidate and develop the socialist economic base, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and enable the socialist forestry of our country to advance in triumph in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Youth Goes Home to Serve Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 15, 1970)

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, "barefoot doctor" chang chih-kang, an educated youth of the chinchiapu production brigade, in mouping county, shantung province, has served the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly and shown he had never forgotten class struggle. he has won warm praise from the masses.

in the autumn of 1965, chang chih-kang, who had just graduated from a junior middle school, returned home, fired with the determination to help build a socialist new countryside. he became a "barefoot doctor". when he first began to work, he had a sharp struggle with a class enemy who had usurped power in medical and health work in the brigade. on one occasion there was a woman with puerperal fever who was in grave danger. one of her family asked chang chih-kang to go and see her, but that person who was out to discredit the "barefoot doctors" so that he might keep control of medical and health work in the brigade, went to the woman's home and told them not to ask chang chih-kang for treatment.

in face of this acute and complicated class struggle, chang chih-kang thought deeply about chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle". he was determined to rely on invincible mao tsetung thought and beat back the class enemy's attack. he propagated mao tsetung thought to the patient and her family and at the same time gave her careful treatment. he finally pulled the woman through after five days of hard effort. his success came as a heavy blow to the class enemy.

the latter was not reconciled to his defeat. the seven-day-old baby of poor peasant chang fu-jen could not breathe properly and his life was hanging by a thread. the class enemy said: "the baby is beyond cure" and the chang family was in despair. when chang chih-kang went there as soon as he heard about it, the baby was on the verge of death. he was breathing feebly, his face was blue and his limbs cold.
every second counted. chang chih-kang did not hesitate to give the baby mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration and withdrew the phlegm block. the young man stayed by the baby's bed-side until he was completely out of danger. taking the barefoot doctor's hands in theirs, the parents could not contain their joy. they shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

by working in this way, chang chih-kang smashed the class enemy's attack and took power in medical and health work under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought and with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

chairman mao teaches us: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." over the past few years, chang chih-kang has been helped a lot by p.l.a. medical teams in studying and applying chairman mao's articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" in a living way and in constantly remoulding his world outlook. when he treats the poor and lower-middle peasants, he

follows chairman mao's teaching on serving the people wholeheartedly. the brigade carpenter, chang kuo-chieh, had concussion and was unconscious. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism", chang chih-kang stayed by the patient's bed for three days and nights. he fed the patient spoonful by spoonful and did everything for him. he also encouraged chang kuo-chieh with chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

our great leader chairman mao teaches us: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." chang chih-kang is happy to suffer hardship for the people. he often says: "hardships and difficulties provide a good opportunity for tempering oneself. young people should tackle difficulties bravely and look on this as a joy, for the sake of the revolution."

a cooperative medical service was set up by the brigade in the spring last year. in order to implement chairman mao's great principle on self-reliance and arduous struggle and to practise economy, chang chih-kang got people to gather medicinal herbs. he himself took the lead in this.

in the past year, he has covered over 300 square kilometres of mountain and collected over 80 different medicinal herbs. he has made up a dozen different medicines and this has enabled the brigade to cure over 90 per cent of the common and recurrent diseases by their own efforts.

in line with chairman mao's teaching: "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality", and in order to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants even better, chang chih-kang set himself the task of learning as much as he could about medicinal herbs so as to use them more effectively. every time he found a new one, he tasted it himself. he once poisoned himself in doing this. but he did not give up, saying: "there's nothing to be afraid of if i am serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, why afraid of getting poisoned?"

in learning acupuncture, chang chih-kang practised on his own body. at the beginning, he hurt himself because he did not insert the needle in the right places. but he persisted till he found the correct points. helped by a p.l.a. medical team and after several months of persistent practice, he became competent. he cured three paralytics by acupuncture, one of whom had been paralyzed for over two years. chang chih-kang also successfully treated someone who had been deaf and dumb for 18 years. when the latter was cured he shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Army Veterinarians Treat Domesticated Animals With New Acupuncture

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 15, 1970)

In line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", veterinarians of the people's liberation army units in the kwangchow area have effectively used new acupuncture treatment to cure diseases in domesticated animals.

over the past year or more, they have treated more than 1,000 army and commune horses and many sick pigs and cattle, with the efficacy rate reaching as high as 80 per cent or more. they have also healed some horses and mules long suffering from paralysis and disease of the loins.

both paralysis and disease of the loins are common in mules and horses, and previously these affections were often regarded as beyond cure. daring to think and to act in true revolutionary fashion, the vets set out to cure these animals with new needle treatment. in order to study the animals' reaction to the treatment, they lived in the stables. after repeated experiments and careful observation, they learnt how the animals reacted after treatment and gradually mastered the laws of treating animals by the new method.

at the same time, they went to the workshops to join the workers in studying and making new needles of different sizes for different acupuncture points on the animals' bodies.

after more than two months of work, their new treatment showed successful results.

the new method of needling is simple. once an army horse had badly sprained its loins and was unable to stand up. when modern medicine failed to cure it, the vets used the new acupuncture to good effect so that the paralysed horse was able to stand again and soon recovered.

many army veterinarians went to the countryside where they started short-term training classes for communes and production brigades. after training, the poor and lower-middle peasants are able to treat the collective's animals themselves.

POSTAL SERVICE

Red Postmen on Chinghai Highlands

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 15, 1970)

in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, a postal team of four tibetans has regularly brought the mail on horseback to the people on highlands 4,500 metres above sea level for seven years running, no matter what the difficulties. the masses praise them as red postmen on the highlands.

working on the chinghai highlands in northwest china, the team has a mail route at the foot of the bayan kara mountains, starting at the chingshui river in chengto county down to the seat of the revolutionary committee of chumalai county. the route crosses mountains, rivers and grasslands. the air is rarefied. the weatner is changeable in summer and autumn and the route is very muddy after heavy rain. during winter and spring, the temperature drops to 30 or 40 degrees below zero and the mountain passes are blocked by ice or covered with snow, making difficulties both for the postmen and their horses. the team takes ten days for a round trip. this dangerous and long route means that each member of the team travels more than 5,000 kilometres a year and spends more than half of the year on the route, often in the teeth of snow storms. relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the team has overcome repeated difficulties and delivered one million pieces of mail without delay, lost or damage in this period.

the members of the team come from poor herdsmen's families. in the criminal old society, they went begging from one place to another and were cruelly oppressed by herd owners or chieftains. it is chairman mao who has saved them from the pit of misery and they cherish a boundless love for him. they have eagerly studied chairman mao's works all these years, no matter how busy they are, and apply what they have learned to their work. following chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", they keep up their work all year round in all weather. in the depth of winter, they put the mail bags on horseback and start out before dawn, braving snow storms. when it rains, they cover the mail bags with their own rain-coats and quilts. no matter how trying the situation, they never complain. when they face difficulties, they turn to chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" to encourage themselves.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the members of the team have come to understand more clearly the great truth that "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought." they see as their primary task delivering chairman mao's works and propagating mao tsetung thought. they constantly improve their work so as to get chairman mao's works to the herdsmen as soon as possible. at first they made deliveries once a month. then they cut the time to 20 days and now 10 days. they pick up chairman mao's works from a book-store to distribute to people along their route. every time a new instruction by chairman mao is issued, they propagate it wherever they go. the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and the revolutionary cadres praise them as propagators of mao tsetung thought.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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IRAN

Iranian Revolutionaries Determined to Advance Revolution Under Great Red Banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1970)

Iranian revolutionaries stressed in an article published recently that the general trend of the world today is that the enemy rots with every passing day while for us things are getting better daily. they pointed out that the iranian revolutionaries should integrate themselves with the mass struggle of workers and peasants and push the revolution forward under the red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the article said: the 1960's was a decade full of successes and victories for the proletariat and the masses of the people of the world who, with their great strength, have further transformed the world and propelled the history in a direction running towards the complete destruction of imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries.

during the past decade, the article said, the marxist-leninists waged a resolute, unremitting and principled struggle against the reactionary adverse current of khrushchov revisionism and achieved valuable results for the proletariat and other people of the world; many marxist-leninist parties and organizations have come into being. these parties and organizations have been growing, expanding and consolidating themselves steadily in the course of integrating marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of revolution in their own countries. khrushchov, the big renegade to the proletariat, has fallen off from the stage of history and his successor brezhnev-kosygin clique is confronted with a great difficulty. what soviet social-imperialism has done is exactly the same as imperialism and has aroused strong opposition from the oppressed and exploited people.

the article said that baptized by the epoch-making great proletarian cultural revolution, the great socialist china under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, now stands firm like an impregnable bulwark. red, socialist albania under the leadership of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha is shining brightly in europe. the heroic vietnamese people have beaten u.s. imperialism black and blue.

it stressed: the great truth "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is being grasped more and more firmly by the hundreds of millions of people in asia, africa and latin america and has become an irresistible material force. in these regions, the flames of people's war are raging vigorously and pushing the revolution forward.

the article warmly praised the armed struggle against imperialism and its lackeys waged by the people of laos, burma, malaya, thailand, indonesia, india, palestine, dhofar, mozambique, guinea (bissau), angola, and other countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america.

it went on to say that the past decade saw the rise of an unprecedented storm of mass struggles in north america, west europe, japan and oceania. these struggles have enhanced the political consciousness of the masses of the people and pushed the revolutionary movement to a new high. hundreds of millions of people in these regions have realized through practice the necessity to oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

the article said that u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries are heavily besieged and their evil hearts have become the targets at which hundreds of millions of people have aimed their guns.

the article pointed out that in iran, "the new upsurge of the struggle of the masses of the people was the main torrent in the history of the past decade. genuine marxist-leninists, in the international marxist-leninist movement and in the struggle against revisionism, broke with the people's party of iran, a reformist and revisionist party, and, raising aloft the red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, formed a marxist-leninist organization."

the article said, as imperialist monopolies and social-imperialism have stepped up their plunder of the wealth of iran and are sucking the blood of her working people, the enslaved iranian people are rising in resistance and the struggle of the workers, peasants and students is mounting daily.

the article quoted comrade mao tsetung as saying in early 1960's, "the next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period." the article said that the history in the past decade testified to the correctness of this thesis of comrade mao tsetung. the coming decade will be one in which the world revolution will advance at greater speed.

the article pointed out that the iranian revolutionaries are confronted with a glorious and arduous task. in order to lead the masses of the people in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries at home, the revolutionaries should display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and the working style of hard struggle, plunge into the storm of the mass struggle, and form close ties with the working masses. they should despise all their enemies strategically but take them all seriously tactically, strengthen their own force and expand their own contingents, and acquire a better understanding of self-reliance.

the article concluded: let us, together with the great mass movement, advance along the road of revolution with firm steps under the red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Praises Great Achievements in China's Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1970)

japanese friend yoshikiyo hyodo, who is engaged in friendship trade with china, in a recent article on his impressions of a visit to china praised the great achievements scored in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. his article was carried in the journal "friendship and trade" published by the kansai branch of the japanese international trade promotion association.

the article said: "china has taken a completely new look after 20 years of socialist revolution and socialist construction, especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution which is unprecedented in the world. these changes and development are more remarkable after the ninth national congress of the communist party of china."

the article noted that during the great cultural revolution, chairman mao's works were printed and published in large numbers. this played a tremendous role in helping the people throughout the country to grasp mao tsetung thought.

china is carrying out economic construction in accordance with the principle, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", as taught by chairman mao. this has brought amazing changes in the rural areas of today. what is more important is the striking changes in the mental outlook of the people, which have greatly promoted production.

the article said that in the course of the great cultural revolution, a change has taken place among the chinese peasants. they realize that they are working the fields for the revolution, for the people of china as a whole and for the people and nations not yet liberated throughout the world.

it pointed out that every people's commune seems to have reserved grain which is of strategic significance.

new technical innovations and inventions have been made one after another in china, the article said. the socialist revolutionary emulation initiated by the capital iron and steel company is being carried out in the iron and steel centres of wuhan, paotou, taiyuan, chungking, anshan and shanghai. this emulation drive is spreading to all industrial sectors and tremendous achievements have been obtained.

the article said: "in the capital of peking, reconstruction and new construction projects are under way at a fast tempo. beautiful and neat roads are under construction. commodities are abundant. apart from fresh meat, vegetables and fruit of various kinds, there are numerous other things including clothing, daily necessities, bicycles, transistor radios, television sets, medical instruments and cameras. in a word, daily necessities which the workers and peasants like are plentiful."

prices are stable in china and many of them have gone down. take medicine as example, the prices of modern and traditional chinese medicine have dropped on an average of 37 per cent since august 1 last year. the peasants in remote areas and the

minority nationalities particularly benefit from this wide-margin price reduction. in the countryside, the cooperative medical service has been established. the consolidation and development of this system will play a tremendous role in the health work in the rural areas. how enviable all this is to the japanese people who are suffering from soaring prices and whose interests are trampled upon exclamation

the article pointed out: "china is the only country in the world which has no internal and external debt." a leap forward situation has emerged in china. it can be expected that china will achieve still greater victories in its socialist revolution and socialist construction in 1970 and this will give tremendous encouragement to the people of asia, africa and latin america. undoubtedly, china's international prestige will continue to rise rapidly.

in conclusion, the article appealed to those who are engaged in friendship trade between japan and china to take an active part in the japan-china friendship movement and fight against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' hostility toward china and their scheme of creating "two chinas". it also called on them to promote the development of trade between japan and china and work for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Political Prisoners Call on People To Rise Up in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1970)

political prisoners in the taiping concentration camp of perak state, malaya, issued an open letter on december 11, 1969, expressing firm support for the struggle of the political prisoners in the batu cajah concentration camp against persecution by the puppet rahman-razak clique. the letter called on the malayan people to rise up in heroic struggle, the malayan paper "barisan" reported on march 8.

the letter said, "the puppet rahman-razak clique deliberately engineered the may 13 national massacre and is enforcing a fascist military dictatorial rule over the people of all nationalities of malaya, who are subjected to sanguinary suppression in an increasingly more savage manner."

braving the cruel persecution by the puppet clique, it said, the political prisoners in the batu cajah concentration camp have persevered in their prolonged and heroic struggle against persecution under very harsh conditions. "we, the left among the political detainees in the taiping concentration camp, hereby voice all-out support for this just struggle and announce a hunger strike on december 11, 1969 in token of our support," the letter said.

it stressed: "now, the domestic situation is excellent. the flame of the armed struggle led by the glorious communist party of malaya has been raging in the north of our country and is daily spreading. recently, the national liberation army scored one splendid victory after another. this greatly heightened the morale of the people and deflated the arrogance of the enemy. all the malayan people, unite

and, responding to the call of the communist party of malaya, turn their hatred into action and wage struggles in various forms exclamation"

In conclusion the letter called on the malayan people to fight for the overthrow of the rahman-razak and lee kuan yew puppet cliques and for the founding of a people's republic of malaya.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

China, Vietnam Sign 1970 Protocol for Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 15, 1970)

a protocol for the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation for 1970 was signed here yesterday by the commission for economic relations with foreign countries of the people's republic of china and the national scientific research board of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the protocol was signed by wang yu-ping, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the d.r.v.n., and dang thi, chairman of the d.r.v.n. national scientific research board.

among those present at the signing ceremony were yang jung-chien, chinese economic representative in viet nam, and hoang bao son, representative of the vietnamese ministry of foreign affairs.

PETROLEUM WAR

"Petroleum War" Among Imperialists

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 15, 1970)

the "people's daily" today published an article by hung mou entitled "'petroleum war' among the imperialists". excerpts from the article follow:

asia, africa and latin america are extremely rich in oil deposits. like vampires, the old and new colonialists have been sucking the oil resources of these regions. it was reported that the world's oil production in 1969 was approximately 2,130 million tons, of which 1,160 million tons were produced in asia, africa and latin america, or 54.3 per cent of the world's output. since the beginning of the 20th century, a fierce "petroleum war" in these regions has been going on among the imperialists.

although the united states is the biggest oil-producing country in the world, its oil resources have sharply declined as a result of its frenzied arms drive and the growing oil consumption in the country. according to statistics, the oil deposits in the united states total 5,300 million tons while the oil output in 1969 was 500 million tons. if exploitation

is kept on the present rate, its oil resources will be exhausted in ten years. the annual oil consumption of the united states is over 600 million tons, of which more than 100 million tons have to be supplied by venezuela, the middle east and other parts of the world.

britain, france, west germany, japan and italy are oil-lacking countries and most of their oil supplies depend on import. the annual oil import of these countries is 80 to 90 million tons while that of japan exceeds 100 million tons. all the imperialist countries regard the oil resources of the asian, african and latin american countries as their life-lines for squeezing profits. according to statistics, during the short period from 1962 to 1967, the united states, britain, france, west germany, japan and italy plundered over 2,000 million tons of oil from asia, africa and latin america.

over the past century, the old and new colonialists have been engaged in a life-and-death struggle for petroleum in the world. the rich oil-producing middle east has been the focal point of their strife.

it was reported that in 1969, oil production in the middle east reached more than 633 million tons, or one third of the world's output. the explored oil deposits in the middle east account for 60 per cent of the total deposits in the world. the middle east is not only rich in oil; its oil deposits are shallow and the quality of oil is fine. moreover, there is cheap labour force for the monopoly capitalists to squeeze enormous profits.

after the second world war, taking advantage of the weakening of british imperialism, u.s. imperialism made its way into the middle east and became the oil overlord in the world. investment in oil in the arab countries by u.s. oil consortia has totalled 5,000 million dollars, or 56.3 per cent of the total oil investment in the middle east. in 1965, u.s. capital controlled 65 per cent of the oil output in the middle east, while the british control dropped to more than 30 per cent from the pre-war 80 per cent. u.s. monopoly capital has dominated the entire oil production of saudi arabia, 50 per cent of that of kuwait, 40 per cent of that of iran and 24 per cent of that of qatar and iraq.

unreconciled to the u.s. imperialist domination of the oil resources in the middle east, the other imperialist countries have been carrying on an overt and covert struggle with u.s. imperialism. during the past few years, france energetically attempted to stage a come-back into the middle east, while west germany and japan also actively increased their export of capital into that region in an effort to grab more privileges of oil exploitation there.

social-imperialism has also butted into the middle east and join in the dirty war for petroleum. in the past ten years or more, social-imperialism has desperately carried out penetration and expansion into the middle east through "aid", trade, "technical cooperation" and other means. it has sent large numbers of "experts" to prospect for oil in the middle east, seized privileges of oil exploitation and exchanged for the petroleum of these countries with its obsolete equipment and weapons. at present, the tentacles of social-imperialism have stretched into a number of countries in west asia and north africa. it has signed oil agreements with these countries and has been casing a covetous eye on iran's oil in particular. it was reported that social-imperialism's "aid" to iran has

greatly exceeded that of u.s. and british imperialism and it is engaged in a bitter struggle with u.s. imperialism for privileges of oil exploitation in that country.

stalin said: "imperialism cannot live without violence and robbery, without bloodshed and shooting. that is the nature of imperialism." the plunder of the middle east by imperialism and social-imperialism and their overt and covert struggle for this important strategic and oil-rich region are a fundamental cause of the endless aggressive wars in the region.

imperialism and social-imperialism are a gang of new and old colonialists. passing themselves off as "friends" of the people of the middle east, they are actually engaged in the dirty undertakings of aggression and enslavement of the people there. they scheme against each other and get locked in strife for raw materials, markets, important strategic points and spheres of influence. but in regard to the suppression of the people of the middle east, they are in complete accord with each other. they have been working hand in glove with each other in hatching all kinds of conspiracies in a futile attempt to stifle the arab people's anti-imperialist struggle.

imperialism and social-imperialism have seized large quantities of oil from the asian, african and latin american countries to meet the needs of their arms drives and have squeezed fabulous profits from these countries. according to greatly minimized figures, in the ten years from 1957 to 1966, imperialism and social-imperialism squeezed more than 17,000 million u.s. dollars of profit from oil in the middle east. in 1968 alone, the net profits amassed by the u.s. oil consortia from the middle east and north africa were as much as 1,500 million dollars. the u.s. monopolists squeeze a profit of 21,800 dollars from every venezuelan oil worker each year. every oil worker in kuwait has to provide a profit of 40,000 dollars for the u.s. oil companies. while the purses of the monopolists are full to the brim, the working people of asia, africa and latin america struggle on the verge of starvation and death.

the great teacher chairman mao has pointed out: "we are now in a great new era of world revolution. the revolutionary storm in asia, africa and latin america is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow."

the fast awakening asian, african and latin american people definitely will not tolerate imperialism and social-imperialism to ride roughshod over them, plunder their resources and suck their blood for long. the oil resources in asia, africa and latin america are the precious wealth of the hundreds of millions of people in these regions. the ruthless exploitation and plunder by imperialism and social-imperialism can only arouse their stiffer resistance. the flames of people's revolution are raging in asia, africa and latin america and will sooner or later burn imperialism and social-imperialism to ashes.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 20, 1970 No. 4620

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Persevere in Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation and Remold the Intellectual Rank and File

- Propaganda team stationed in the East China Municipal Planning Institute energetically grasped class struggle in the realm of politics and ideology, led the masses to launch attacks against the class enemy uninterruptedly, and incessantly heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of designers in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 6, 1970)

(NCNA Shanghai, March 5) The worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in East China Municipal Planning Institute incessantly used Chairman Mao's great theories on class, class contradiction and class struggle to arm the heads of the broad masses of revolutionary intellectual elements, constantly grasped new trends of class struggle, persistently and penetratingly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, incessantly heightened the consciousness of the designers in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and further developed the penetrating movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the entire institute.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We must grasp the class struggle in the realm of ideology." The East China Municipal Planning Institute was a place with large numbers of intellectual elements. As a result of the active execution of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by a small handful of capitalist-roaders in the institute, revisionist poison ran very deep there. The worker-PLA propaganda team realized that for the proletariat to occupy and transform this position they must follow Chairman Mao's teaching and

organize the revolutionary masses to launch incessant attacks against the class enemy in the realm of politics and ideology, uninterruptedly eliminate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist poison in struggles and transform the rank and file of the intellectual elements. Thus they constantly grasped the new trends in class struggle and mobilized the broad masses of designers to develop penetrating and persevering revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution although the broad masses of designers in this institute did repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff such as "business first", etc., the small handful of class enemy did not resign themselves to the fate of defeat and continued to attempt to use all means available to drag the designers onto the evil road of revisionism. When the broad masses of intellectual elements gave prominence to proletarian politics and actively threw themselves into various political struggles, the small handful of class enemy raised an evil wind and said preposterously, "Engaging in politics is dangerous, it is better to learn some skill and develop oneself." This caused some people to bury themselves in foreign books and lose themselves in business.

In view of this situation the propaganda team and the revolutionary committee of the institute immediately held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized all the designers in the institute to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching "politics is the commander and soul" and "political work is the life line of all economic work" and further repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist preposterous theories such as "business first", etc.

Many designers painfully reviewed their own poisoning by the bourgeois thinking of "business first" and "becoming famous and expert." They realized that their past idea of "we care only for drafting and not for lines" almost made them prisoners of the bourgeoisie and that Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was a black line for the restoration of capitalism. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation incessantly heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of designers in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and strengthened their determination to follow the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

However, when the intellectual elements of the Planning Institute were going out of the institute into the practice of struggle to make ideological revolution and revolution in planning with the help of the propaganda team and the revolutionary committee of the institute, the small handful of class enemy again secretly spread rumors to undermine the intellectual elements' following of the revolutionary road of combining themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. Grasping this new trend of class struggle, the propaganda team and the revolutionary committee of the institute again organized the designers immediately to develop an on-the-spot revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and defeat the new plots of the class enemy.

At that time there was a design detachment responsible for the design of a large precipitation pond for a factory. In this factory there was a pond designed and constructed by bourgeois authorities dogmatically without any regard to reality. It was abandoned soon after it was put in use because it accumulated large amounts of mud and leaked. This cost the state 500,000 yuan of capital and gravely affected production in the factory.

Grasping this living reality the propaganda team and the revolutionary committee of the institute organized the designers and workers of the factory to hold an on-the-spot repudiation meeting by the side of the abandoned pond and energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line. The workers said indignantly: "All the lines drawn by those bourgeois academic authorities in their offices day in and day out were all revisionist black lines. They were in control of everything; but they and we did not belong to the same family."

Indignant criticisms by old master workers further stirred up the designers' hatred toward Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and they saw even more clearly through the plots of the small handful of class enemy in trying to prevent them from penetrating into the first line of the three revolutionary struggles. From then on they worked and studied Chairman Mao's works together with the workers and self-consciously received re-education from the workers. In this way their class feeling underwent a profound change. Guided and helped by the old master workers they finally succeeded in designing a high-quality water pond which was up to advanced standards and was not bound by foreign rules and regulations, and saved a large amount of money for the state.

The worker-PLA propaganda team stationed in the East China Municipal Planning Institute also paid attention to developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiations aimed at the living ideas of the masses. After the designers attained some achievements in ideological revolutionization the propaganda team discovered that some of the designers slackened their study of Chairman Mao's works and became less humble in receiving "re-education" from the working class as they were before. Some of them even said: Our skin has been darkened and our hands have blisters and we have received "about enough" re-education.

Aiming at this living idea, the worker-PLA propaganda team organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching "Transformation of world outlook is a fundamental transformation. Most of the intellectual elements today still cannot be said to have completed this transformation," to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and energetically repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's "performing manual labor to get a veneer of gold" so as to enable the broad masses of designers realize the penetration into the three great revolutionary struggles by the intellectual elements is a life time job and make up their minds to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, transform their world outlook conscientiously, combine themselves with the workers and peasants for the rest of their lives and serve as the people's servants for the rest of their lives.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party Branch of a Brigade in Hunan Teaches Party Members To Impose Stern Demands on Themselves by Taking the New Party Constitution As the Criterion

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 5, 1970)

> The Party branch of a production brigade in Hunan Province led Party members in the brigade in a fight against a small handful of class enemies who tried to corrupt them by inviting them to eating and drinking parties and giving them presents.-- SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Changsha, March 4) In view of the new trend of class struggle in the sphere of economy, the Party branch of Shuinan brigade, Tungwushan commune, Ninghsiang hsien, Hunan Province, organizes the Party members to repeatedly study the New Party Constitution, helps them build a wall of steel ideologically to prevent revisionist evolution and keep off erosion and play the role of a vanguard and a model in class struggle.

After this brigade Party branch went through a Party rectification campaign, the broad masses of Party members were filled with vigor and vitality, actively played an exemplary, leading role in revolution and production and drew closer their ties with the masses. They were praised by the masses.

The handful of class enemies, however, adopted various tactics to erode the Party members ideologically. Some people who had serious spontaneous tendency toward capitalism also invited the Party members to eating and drinking parties and gave them presents.

Upon discovering this state of affairs, the brigade Party branch realized that this was a new trend of the class struggle and that if vigilance was not heightened, this economic fraternalization would assuredly result in political corruption. Accordingly, the Party branch organized the Party members to conscientiously study the theories on class struggle in a socialist society contained in the General Program of the New Party Constitution and to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "There may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation," and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary fallacies of "theory of dying out of class struggle" and "suffer a small loss in order to gain big profits."

Through study, the broad masses of Party members further enhanced their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and heightened their consciousness in resisting erosion by the bourgeoisie. They imposed stern demands on themselves by taking the New Party Constitution as the criterion in every place, led the masses to fight the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and to struggle untiringly against all deeds against the revolutionary interests.

On one occasion, Chin-ao production team sent some people to other places to buy coal. The man who transported the coal brought in the same truck more than 100 catties of coal for Wang Hsueh-lou, a communist and production team leader, and more than 500 catties for other commune members. Upon learning this, Wang Hsueh-lou immediately summoned all people concerned. He gave on his own initiative the necessary transportation charges to the collective and, quoting Chairman Mao's great teaching about "utter devotion to others without any thought of self," educated all not to encroach upon the interests of the collective in the future. Influenced by Wang Hsueh-lou, the several other commune members who had taken advantage of the interests of the collective also made self-criticism on their own initiative and duly paid the transportation charges. The broad masses of commune members praised him, saying: "The production team leader practices self-denial and is devoted to the public and takes no heed of private interests. He is a good leader!"

While studying the New Party Constitution, the Party branch of this brigade often leads the Party members to recall the suffering resulted from having no power in the old society, to recall the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines, to examine the idea of continuing revolution and to examine the spirit of fighting against calamities, so that the broad masses of Party members will forever preserve the excellent style of hard struggle and advance bravely along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Yu T'ao-yu, secretary of the Party branch, used to think that he was young and had done his work fairly well, so that he was self complacent. After studying the New Party Constitution, he recalled the history of miseries his family suffered in the past and applied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," in examining the problems existing in his thinking, work, life and style of work, thus greatly heightening his consciousness of continuing revolution.

He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "A vanguard fighter of the proletariat not only must see the future, but also must not forget the past, and not only must see the victory of the revolution, but also the revolution after the victory." After that, he consciously applied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in guiding his actions and led the masses to tightly grasp class struggle and resist the erosion and attacks by the bourgeoisie.

On one occasion, a class enemy vainly attempted to win over and erode him, sending him two bottles of cod-liver oil and one bottle of deer antler pills. He summoned the masses on the spot and exposed this bad element's

sinister plot. He also used this living fact to teach the Party members and the masses a living lesson of class struggle.

The Party members of Shuinan brigade also paid particular attention to teaching their dependents not to connive at selfishness. On one occasion, the wife of Li Kuo-hsun, deputy secretary of the Party branch, saw some people fell trees belonging to the collective. She recalled that she also needed some timber to repair her house, and she wanted to fell the trees. Knowing this, Li stopped her immediately and educated her by means of the "three constantly-read articles." She heightened her consciousness. She not only did not go to fell trees, but also told him that she formerly had felled three trees. He at once encouraged her to make progress. He also told her to fight self and criticize revisionism at a meeting of commune members of the production team. Later, she served as a volunteer forest keeper in the production team and went to various other production teams to tell about her experience in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. This played a tremendous role in urging the Party members and the cadres of the whole brigade to revolutionize the thinking of their families.

Now, under the leadership of the Party members and the cadres, there have emerged from among the broad masses of commune members of the whole brigade many good deeds and good personalities of practicing self-denial, being devoted to public interests and perseveringly protecting the interests of the collective, and the new practice of destroying self-interest and establishing devotion to the public has widely developed.

* * *

SNAIL FEVER

We Must Exterminate Schistosomiasis

- March 9 editorial of Wen-hui Pao and Chieh-fang Jih-pao of Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1970)

A conference on schistosomiasis prevention and treatment involving 13 provinces, regions and municipalities of the southern parts of China was recently held in Shanghai. As a result of the conference, the leadership group in charge of schistosomiasis prevention and treatment work has been reactivated and a call made to the people of the southern provinces to wage a people's war against the dreaded disease.

The editorial attacks Liu Shao-ch'i for having discouraged the anti-schistosomiasis movement in the past.--SCMP Ed.

"We must exterminate schistosomiasis," this is a great call issued by our great leader Chairman Mao.

Great leader Chairman Mao has been very concerned over the work of prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis. Chairman Mao pointed out in December 1955: "We are now capable of dealing with many diseases which seriously threaten the health of the people, such as schistosomiasis, etc., etc., considered to be impossible to deal with before. In one word the masses have begun to see the great future of their own."

On July 1, 1958 after Chairman Mao read the report about the extermination of schistosomiasis in Yüchiang hsien, Kiangsi Province, he wrote a glitt ing poem entitled "Farewell to the God of Plague" to extol warmly the great m movement which exterminated schistosomiasis. Thanks to the concern of great leader Chairman Mao, millions of armymen and civilians became high-spirited and full of fighting spirit. They launched a vigorous people's war to "send away the pest." Earth-shaking changes have taken places in the situation of revolution and production as well as in sanitary conditions in many places which were seriously threatened by schistosomiasis for long periods of time in the past.

Recently, under the concern of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as deputy, we thirteen provinces, municiaplities and autonomous districts in the south held a conferenc in Shanghai for the work of schistosomiasis prevention. The conference conscientiously studied great leader Chairman Mao's series of important

instructions on the extermination of schistosomiasis, summed up experiences, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, formulated plans for the extermination of schistosomiasis within short periods of time, and re-established CCP Central Committee's Leadership Group for the Work of Prevention of Schistosomiasis in the Thirteen Southern Provinces. After the conference a new upsurge in the mass movement of schistosomiasis extermination appeared in various localities in the south in coordination with the work of large-scale farmland and water conservation construction and preparation for spring farming. The great proletarian cultural revolution created the most favorable conditions for our extermination of the "pest" on the front of schistosomiasis prevention.

The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the front of schistosomiasis prevention has been very violent and acute as on other fronts. The bourgeois headquarters headed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i launched frantic attacks against the work of schistosomiasis prevention. They also engaged in sabotage activities. Liu Shao-ch'i and company slanderously called the mass movement for the work of schistosomiasis prevention a "big ballyhoo" and "wasting money and energy." Big renegade Wei Wen-po, Liu Shao-ch'i's agent on the schistosomiasis prevention front, even drummed up such reactionary preposterous reactionary theories as "there must be flukes wherever there is soil" and "schistosomiasis cannot be exterminated" in open opposition to Chairman Mao's instructions. They were a gang of political "pests." We cannot win the victory in the struggle against the natural "pest" if we fail to overthrow the political "pest."

At present, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the situation on the schistosomiasis prevention front is greatly favorable and the mass movement is developing vigorously. Having a correct leadership and experience in the struggle between the two lines as well as realistic experience in therapeutics, we may expect great developments in the work of schistosomiasis prevention in the future.

The work of treatment and prevention of schistosomiasis is an integral part of the great proletarian cultural revolution, an integral part of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation as well as one of the important tasks in the implementation of the great strategic guideline of "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters and doing everything for the people." We must put this matter in our agenda and must not consider it as a matter outside of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. It is one of our important duties to safeguard the health and fighting strength of the working people.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Place the emphasis of medical treatment and health work in the countryside." Since schistosomiasis is the greatest threat to the health of the people in the southern countryside, we shall fail in our task of placing the emphasis of medical treatment and health work in the countryside if we do not grasp this disease.

Consequently, to make the work of schistosomiasis prevention antagonistic to the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation without grasping the former well is unreasonable and untenable.

In areas where schistosomiasis is prevailing CCP committees and revolutionary committees at all levels must assign comrades to take command so as to further establish the idea of serving the people and elevate the work of schistosomiasis prevention to the level of heightening the viewpoint of the struggle between the two lines, the viewpoint of preparation for war, the viewpoint of class, the viewpoint of masses and the viewpoint of production, and realistically step up the leadership over the work of schistosomiasis prevention.

Development of this work is unbalanced at present. Some units grasp it firmer than others; some of the units do not even place enough emphasis on it. The key to the changing of this condition lies in the leaderships at various levels. Once the leaderships grasp this work firmly ideological questions as well as practical questions existing among the masses will be easy to solve. We must oppose leadership with many heads who mutually evade responsibility because this will result in having nobody to grasp the work. We must unify the forces from all quarters and stress the importance of cooperation between different districts and different departments.

The work of schistosomiasis prevention is not only the work of the health department, it also involves departments concerned with agriculture, industry, water conservation, propaganda and commerce. All these departments must unite their understanding, unite their policies, unite their planning, unite their command and unite their action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our experience in struggling against schistosomiasis has taught us that we must penetratingly, perseveringly and repeatedly mobilize the masses to fight a people's war. We must thoroughly repudiate "expert first," "technology first" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist poison and overcome the erroneous idea of depending solely upon professional departments. We must persevere in combining native with foreign methods, using native methods as the principal methods, combining mass movements with professional treatment and prevention teams, and combining treatment with prevention, using prevention as the principal method.

In the countryside a system of cooperative medical treatment has been set up, Chinese herb medicine has been further popularized, an army of "barefooted doctors" is growing up, and large numbers of intellectual youths have gone down to the countryside. All these are significant new strength. As long as we fully mobilize the masses and take full advantage of the superiority of the socialist system, we shall be able to exterminate schistosomiasis soon.

Let us unite ourselves around the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as deputy, raise higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, go all out and aim high, be determined and surmount all difficulties, and struggle for the extermination of schistosomiasis within a short period of time!

"With paper boats and candles aglow, we should like to know where can our God of Plague go?"

* * *

Remarkable Success in Preventing and Treating Snail Fever on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 14, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of chinshan county on the outskirts of shanghai have by and large wiped out water snails, the intermediate host of the schistosome, in a mass campaign to prevent and treat schistosomiasis (snail fever).

the campaign was launched in warm response to chairman mao's call to wipe out snail fever. as a result, big changes have been brought about in the sanitary conditions of the villages.

before the liberation when the working people of chinshan county were cruelly oppressed and exploited by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, snail fever was widespread and the countryside was desolate.

at that time seven people in a family in lotang village, from grandparents to grandchildren, suffered from the disease and six of them died, one after the other. chuchiachuang village under hsupu township consisted of 28 families made up of over 100 people in 1940, but in 1949 only a family of three who had gone elsewhere to escape the dread disease survived. all the rest had been wiped out by snail fever.

after liberation our great leader chairman mao not only saved the people of chinshan from an abyss of misery but also freed them from the serious threat of the disease. now things are thriving and every member of the 29 families in chuchiachuang village is healthy. when they recall the past and contrast that time with today's good life, the poor and lower-middle peasants say excitedly: "it was chairman mao who gave us a second life and brought us infinite happiness."

when, under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants of chinshan county made up their minds to get rid of the scourge of snail fever, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai came out to oppose our great leader chairman mao's instruction. they uttered such nonsense as: "snail fever can only be brought under control but can never be wiped out." at the same time they exerted great efforts to sabotage the preventative work being done.

armed with mao tsetung thought, the people of chinshan county smashed the sabotaging activities of the handful of capitalist roaders. especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants exposed the crimes the arch-renegade liu shao-chi and company had committed in sabotaging the anti-snail fever work. the newly established county revolutionary committee firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it led the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in studying over and over again two brilliant poems of chairman mao's entitled "farewell to the god of plague" and his instructions on combating snail fever, and mobilized the masses for a mighty "people's war" to prevent and treat the disease.

last spring the county mobilized 150,000 people to annihilate the water snail. the tsengfeng production brigade of the tsaoching people's commune has a river running through it which was overgrown with reeds and so was a breeding place

for the snail. the problem had long remained unsolved. this time, by mobilizing the masses, the brigade wiped out the water snail. the peasants turned the reedy marshes into good fields, where rice was planted the same year, and an excellent harvest was gathered. the chienyu people's commune buried the water snails over an area of some 300,000 square metres in three days.

the chuhsing people's commune launched a mass campaign to dredge rivers and fill in creeks in order to wipe out water snails. the commune filled in 324 creeks in one month. in this way it wiped out water snails, built a network of irrigation facilities and added more than 50 hectares to its farming acreage.

so that all patients of snail fever could get treatment and recover quickly, the county revolutionary committee, following chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", trained several thousand "barefoot doctors", or part-time health workers, to do anti-snail fever work, and added a large number of places where treatment was given. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and solved the problems which, the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" thought, could not be solved. they helped patients in late stages of the disease and those who had other complications.

poor peasant hou ou-ying of changnien people's commune suffered from snail fever and other complications. the bourgeois medical "authorities" had diagnosed him as incurable. the production brigade revolutionary committee organized the "barefoot doctors" to study chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles. they went to hou ou-ying's home to take him for treatment. through careful work, they helped him recover.

in one year and more, those places in the county which had water snails have checked up carefully on the work. repeated campaigns have been carried out to eliminate the snails. patients of snail fever have been treated on a large-scale. at the same time, all the draught oxen suffering from the disease were also treated and night soil handled scientifically. the county has now by and large wiped out water snails.

with the great improvement in rural sanitary conditions, the poor and lower-middle peasants are much more healthy and therefore can work better. this has promoted revolution and production. in 1968 the county's per hectare grain output was more than 7.5 tons and the total grain output was 25,000 tons above 1966, the previous peak year. the total grain output in 1969 was over 40,000 tons more than that in 1968.

all the people's communes of the county have a co-operative medical service. every commune has a hospital and every production brigade has a clinic and every production team has a "barefoot doctor". as a result, when someone has a common ailment he is treated within the brigade. a person with a serious disease is treated within the commune. the commune members receive free medical treatment.

HEROIC PEASANT

Old Poor Peasant Dies a Hero to Save Train

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 13, 1970)

a 78-year-old poor peasant in hupen province, central china, heroically gave up his life in an effort to save an endangered train and the hundreds of class brothers on board. by this deed of fearing neither hardship nor death, hsing yuan-chang lived up to his vow: "i'll work for the revolution to the last breath of my life, to the last drop of my blood."

a member of the tachiao people's commune in wuchang county, hsing yuan-chang was walking by a place called pafenshanyao when he saw an express train from peking coming along at a speed of 90 kilometres an hour. as the train rounded a bend, he spied a water buffalo suddenly standing between the rails some distance away. the engine driver applied the emergency brakes, but the train's momentum sped it along. a catastrophe was imminent.

unmindful of the danger, hsing yuan-chang raced towards the water buffalo, and beat it with his walking stick. no sooner had the beast jumped off the rails than the train rumbled past, its hundreds of passengers, safe. but hsing yuan-chang died a hero's death.

the revolutionary committee of wuchang county later issued a call urging the local people to learn from hsing yuan-chang who had proved himself infinitely loyal to chairman mao. and the local party organisation, taking into consideration hsing's wishes and deeds, decided to admit him posthumously into the chinese communist party.

born of poor peasants in 1892, hsing yuan-chang began working for landlords at 12, first as a cowherd and then as a farmhand. his life was a wretched one.

where there was exploitation and oppression, there was resistance and struggle. when he was a "coolie" in hankou in 1919, hsing yuan-chang was filled with wrath at the imperialists who ran roughshod in china. one night when he was walking in a street an imperialist policeman came up to him, ready to strike him with his truncheon. "why can't i, a chinese, walk on china's soil?" hsing flared up with class and national hatred. dodging the truncheon, he snatched it from the policeman and sent the imperialist element sprawling.

chairman mao liberated hsing yuan-chang and the masses of working people from the cruel rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, imperialists and the landlord class in 1949. one of the masters of the country from that time, he cherished boundless love for his liberator chairman mao, the communist party and the people's liberation army.

he was firm in taking his stand and clear about who he should love and who he should hate during the struggle to wipe out bandits and oppose despots and in the land reform. he took the lead in fighting the enemy. he enthusiastically participated in the agricultural mutual-aid and co-operation and the people's commune movements.

in 1961 a handful of capitalist-roaders in hupen province peddled in the countryside the arch renegade liu shao-chi's capitalist restoration trash. this evil tendency spread to hsing yuan-chang's home village. one day he heard that a plot of land was to be distributed to each commune member on a "lend-lease" basis. he thought it over: chairman mao says "people's communes are fine exclamation" this "lend-lease" and distribution of land to the household is individual farming. won't this disintegrate and undermine the collective? this is taking the capitalist road. we'll never agree exclamation he and the other poor and lower-middle peasants resisted the capitalist trend.

acting on the opinion of the masses, the production brigade decided to give old people's welfare amenities to hsing yuan-chang who was 66 years old that year. he told the poor and lower-middle peasants: "i must devote myself to the collective and must not have any thought of self. i accept your good intentions, but i cannot accept these amenities. as long as i live, i will always follow chairman mao in making revolution." his request to become a cow-herd was granted.

with an unbounded sense of responsibility in his work, he took good care of the cows day and night, and lived in the barn. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised him for "working whole-heartedly in looking after the cows for the sake of the revolution."

hsing yuan-chang set rigid demands on himself in continuing the revolution and showed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in his work.

one year, the brigade built embankments to enclose four hectares in a lake to grow lotus roots. because wild roots in the lake obstructed the growth of lotus roots, he used a knife to cut the wild roots throughout the four hectares.

there were two gaps each extending a dozen metres in the embankments. though the water was cold, the mud deep and the work difficult, he jumped into the water to close the gaps spurred on by chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he worked for 40 days to close the gaps.

whenever hsing yuan-chang took on work on behalf of the revolution, he always did it whole-heartedly and in total disregard of personal gain or loss. one day, a hand tractor was to plough the land for sowing but a two-metre wide ditch blocked its way. everybody tried to think of what to do. hsing yuan-chang said: "i have some big pieces of timber, we can use them to make a bridge." told that this would break the timber, he said "never mind", and took some people to his home. the bridge was quickly built and the tractor crossed the ditch and started to work in the field. the peasants were moved by his devotion to the collective.

hsing yuan-chang left something precious -- a small hut -- behind for the poor and lower-middle peasants of yangchiatun. it is a testimony to his whole-hearted devotion to the collective, arduous struggle and his efforts to continue the revolution. it is an heirloom he passed on to the revolutionary descendants.

tremendous changes have taken place in yangchiatun under the wise leadership of chairman mao, and every family had sufficient housing except hsing yuan-chang who continued to live in his small hut. other poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to build a tiled house for him. these profound sentiments of the class brothers reminded him of the miserable life in the old society: in 1903, when his father had been gravely ill, the family had no money for a doctor and his father eventually died. immediately after this, the landlord came, asked for the rent and took back the land. unable to do anything, his mother had to take hsing yuan-chang and his new-born brother and go begging. there was no way out for the labouring people in the dark old society. at 12 hsing yuan-chang tearfully left his mother to become a cowherd and later became a hired hand, suffering cruel exploitation and oppression. at that time he lived in a cattle shed or a pigsty all year long. where could he find a place to live in? hsing yuan-chang said with emotion: "i'll never forget chairman mao's goodness and i will always bear in mind the poor and lower-middle peasants' concern for me. but you shouldn't build a house for me. the material can be used for the production brigade. i'll keep living in this hut so that i never forget past misery and never forget my oppressed class brothers in the world."

"sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought." hsing yuan-chang was always heard to say: "chairman mao's writings are the life-line of us labouring people. i'll study and apply them all my life."

the study of mao tsetung thought was his first need in life for many years. he encountered a host of difficulties in the study because he was old, his hearing was poor and he was illiterate. nevertheless, he never faltered in his determination to study and apply mao tsetung thought well. he often studied chairman mao's works with his grand-niece.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, hsing yuan-chang felt very close to chairman mao and made up his mind to do everything for chairman mao. he resolved to follow chairman mao in making revolution throughout his life.

soon after his death, a campaign to learn from him was launched in his native place -- wuchang county. this gave rise to a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the poor and lower-middle peasants pledged to act like hsing yuan-chang, to remain boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, to mao tsetung thought, to chairman mao's revolutionary line, and to follow chairman mao in making revolution forever.

MODEL PARTY CADRE

A Party Committee Secretary Full of Vigor and Vitality

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 13, 1970)

nurtured by

great mao tsetung thought, thousands upon thousands of cadres who serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce themselves from the masses have come forward on all fronts in china. they fear neither hardship nor death for the revolution; they lead the revolutionary masses in marching forward bravely in the direction pointed out by the great leader chairman mao.

yeh ho-shun, communist party committee secretary and chairman of the revolutionary committee in the tangku saltfield of tientsin, is such a cadre. the workers on the salt grounds which cover scores of kilometres on ponai bay say: "with such a cadre as our leader we can advance quickly on the road of continuing the revolution."

yeh ho-shun always stands at the forefront in the key moments of class struggle and the struggle for production. at the end of last july, soon after the busy crude salt season, it rained hard for several days running. the saltfield became a vast expanse of water. if measures were not taken immediately to drain the water, the salt mounds, as high as hills, would be dissolved and washed away.

yeh ho-shun immediately led the workers in taking measures to protect the crude salt. braving the rainstorm, he went from one shift or team to another to direct the battle.

the downpour went on for three days and nights; yeh ho-shun worked throughout the period alongside other revolutionary committee members and the workers. he went wherever there was danger. his eyes became bloodshot and his liver trouble and low blood pressure recurred. yeh ho-shun did not give these things a passing thought but went on with the battle. his exemplary actions in fearing neither hardship nor death encouraged others in the fight. the precipitation came to 330 millimetres, rare in the area. but the salt workers were able to protect the salt. after the rainstorm, the salt workers, led by yeh ho-shun, worked hard to get production going again. so the saltfield fulfilled the state plan for crude salt production ahead of time.

some of the revolutionary committee members of the saltfield's supplying and marketing brigade failed to pay enough attention to class struggle for some time. taking advantage of this, a handful of class enemies hidden in the brigade attempted to sabotage the revolution and production. yeh ho-shun went to the brigade and helped the brigade's revolutionary committee set up mao tsetung thought study classes. and with the masses he used mao tsetung thought to analyze the new trends and characteristics of class struggle.

he slept in the workers' dormitory at night and by day was on the job with the workers. while loading trucks, he often took the lead in shouldering the heaviest gunny bags.

the workers said: "old yeh is really one of us." more and more workers went to have heart-to-heart talks with him.

the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines being raised, they exposed a bad element who had whipped up bourgeois factionalism and sowed dissension. the atmosphere in the brigade improved.

some people felt at that time that they could take things easy. yeh ho-shun asked himself why the class enemy could temporarily succeed. it was the bourgeois ideology in some of comrades' minds, he concluded. so, he set up a mao tsetung thought study class for the brigade's revolutionary committee members and representatives of the workers. the study class centred around the question "how to grasp and wield political power well for the people." they studied and applied chairman mao's three constantly read articles in a living way and relentlessly criticized the reactionary fallacy "doing everything as the masses want it done", a manifestation of bourgeois factionalism advocated by the arch renegade liu shao-chi. consequently, revolutionary unity was strengthened on the basis of mao tsetung thought and proletarian party spirit for everyone became more determined to grasp and wield political power well for the people.

"in making revolution it is imperative to have the courage to press ahead in the teeth of contradictions and difficulties," yeh ho-shun often says.

the salt grounds of the third, fourth and sixth branches are made up of former capitalist salt fields. because these salt grounds are irregularly shaped it is very difficult to mechanize the work.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, although the working conditions improved somewhat, the workers of some teams still raked the salt by hand and pushed cart salt.

the saltfield revolutionary committee was determined to improve the situation. some people said: "it's not easy. several million cubic metres of earth work will have to be done. it'll be more difficult than building new salt grounds." a technician said: "it will take at least three years for designing and five years for planning to improve the salt grounds."

how should the problem of improving the salt grounds be dealt with? chairman mao teaches: "if you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself". yeh ho-shun led the cadres in pushing carts of salt in the sixth branch where the working conditions were the poorest. while working, he and the workers analyzed the favourable conditions and difficulties in improving the salt grounds and listened to the workers' opinions. he said: "no matter how great the difficulties we must improve the salt grounds and mechanize the work. we must use mao tsetung thought to direct the work and achieve this by self-reliance."

the revolutionary committee promptly made the decision to improve the salt grounds. the project started. yeh ho-shun and other members of the revolutionary committee worked alongside the workers at the construction site. they led the workers in improving the salt grounds during the slack season in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", dealt with in one of chairman mao's articles.

in one year and a half they moved over one million cubic metres of earth. in the third and sixth branches alone, eleven shifts and teams mechanized the work.

yeh ho-shun is daring and good at making revolution because he is conscientious in revolutionizing his own thinking.

when the salt workers and cadres discussed the founding of the saltfield revolutionary committee in january of 1968, they wanted yeh ho-shun to be chairman of the committee. yeh ho-shun was worried because the load was heavy and he was afraid that he might prove not up to the task and this would cause loss to the party's cause. the veteran workers recommended to him chairman mao's teaching "what is work? work is struggle. there are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. we go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater."

while studying this quotation, he recalled his past. in the evil old society, he and his family had to feed themselves on bran and wild vegetables. his two younger brothers died of illness and hunger. he became a cow-herd for the landlord when he was 13 and lived a miserable life.

his thoughts rushed back in time.

he joined the people's army in 1941. in the war of resistance against japanese aggression he fought the japanese aggressors in hand-to-hand combat and kept to his fighting post even after being wounded in the leg. in the war of liberation, he crossed the yangtze river and helped smash the chiang kai-shek regime. though he was seriously wounded, his fighting will never faltered in the least. in the war to aid korea and resist u.s. imperialist aggression, he braved countless bullets to chase and defeat u.s. imperialist aggressors, and he never knew the meaning of fear. but why did he hesitate to shoulder heavy tasks now that the new-born red political power had come into being?

with this question in mind, he turned to chairman mao's teachings on serving the people and class struggle and realized what was wrong in his mind.

he then went among the masses and made self-criticism. he said: "i'll do whatever the party requires of me, the revolution requires of me and the people require of me, and i'll carry it through to the finish. i'll dedicate my all to the party."

yeh ho-shun was elected secretary of the party committee at the end of the party consolidation in the saltfield in february 1969. for the sake of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he resolved that he would never leave the "battlefield" as long as he lived. he set rigid demands on himself. in line with chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour", he persisted in taking the lead in participating in productive labour in the saltfield.

during the busy season, he led the cadres to join the workers in labour on the beach. they walked over a long distance to reach the saltfield early in the morning. judging by the energetic way he worked, no one would think he was a demobilized disabled soldier, second class, who had received eight wounds and had four ailments. actually, it was difficult

for yeh ho-shun to do physical labour. his right arm, for instance, had been wounded twice, and one major tendon had been severed. he had to exert great effort with every shovelful of salt which weighed dozens of kilograms. when the comrades urged him to take a rest, he told himself that physical labour would help him combat revisionist ideas and deepen his proletarian feelings. he told the comrades: "a rifle gets rusty if it isn't frequently cleaned and a man becomes revisionist if he doesn't take part in labour. doing collective productive labour helps one retain his revolutionary vigour. it is the only way to keep one in touch with reality and the masses, and it enables one to wield power well for the proletariat."

INDUSTRY

Workers on Chinghai Plateau Make Cast-Iron Pipes Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 13, 1970)

a foundry which was started from scratch by a few workers on the chinghai plateau in northwest china has turned out a large number of pipes and valves for water conservancy projects in chinghai province, castings for local factories and household utensils.

throughout, they worked in line with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle.

at the beginning of 1966, the industrial department in sining, capital of chinghai province, decided to build a foundry using scrap iron as raw material. eight workers who did not have any experience in this work and several cadres agreed to take on the arduous task. the site chosen for the works was a barren hill slope. funds for construction were lacking at the very outset. at the time, only several dilapidated warehouses were available.

confronted with such difficulties the workers and cadres studied over and over again this great teaching by chairman mao: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." greatly inspired they began to set up the foundry. but a handful of class enemies poured cold water on the whole scheme, saying: "how can you build a works out of nothing?" the workers answered firmly: "the working class armed with mao tsetung thought can work wonders exclamation"

it was the dead of winter when they began building the cupola. the frozen earth was as hard as rock. braving the biting wind the workers dug the foundations day after day. they struck water when they reached a depth of about a metre, but they jumped into the icy muddy water and kept on digging. they finally excavated over three metres of frozen earth. after filling in the hole with rocks they laid the foundations of the cupola.

because no furnace shaft was available, the workers carefully made a shaft out of a useless iron barrel. they made fire bricks for the cupola from refractory material by themselves. to make the hot blast main, they spent many days walking miles

in 20-30 degrees centigrade below zero temperature to dig out underground waste pipes. in this way they successfully built a cupola with scrap material.

they then solved the raw material problem by collecting scrap iron from the dump heaps of some big plants. they succeeded in turning out gray iron from different kinds of scrap iron. later, tney built an improvised shack for casting. before the state could allot them any funds, they had built a foundry which used scrap iron as raw material, the "sining tungfanghung cast-iron pipe foundry", made a number of products and handed over profits to the state.

the foundry grew quickly, as did the number of workers. however, the workers always insisted on running their enterprise thriftily, firmly keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction." the foundry had planned to build a tall water tank with a 50-ton capacity. but after carefully thinking it over, they constructed a tap-water tower, which was more efficient and saved a lot of steel, cement and labour as well as a 18,000 yuan state investment.

the year the foundry began operating, some people suggested spending the 20,000 yuan, which the workers had saved, on the premises and living quarters. but the workers firmly turned the idea down. they used timber from a broken down storehouse to build a new one, a canteen and some housing. they did not ask the state for a penny.

proceeding from the interests of the revolution, the foundry workers persevered in manufacturing products urgently needed by industry and agriculture and livestock breeding. when they learned that cast-iron pipes were much wanted in chinghai, they made these their major products. since they did not have pipe-casting equipment, the workers used discarded material to make a tube drawing machine on their own with the aid of two out-of-date machine tools.

to save on quality iron, the workers suggested using re-melted iron for casting pipes. they pooled their knowledge and made use of all their ability. after improvements and repeated tests had been made, they succeeded in using re-melted iron to produce high-quality cast-iron pipes. the workers say: "there isn't any obstacle we can't hurdle for the sake of the revolution exclamation"

Peking Paint Spraying Plant Makes Progress by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1970)

starting from scratch, a paint spraying plant in peking has taken the road of self-reliance and hard work indicated by chairman mao and in the past eleven years developed into a socialist enterprise with 300 workers and many workshops and an annual output value of over two million yuan.

the peking chaoyangmenwai paint spraying plant was started in 1959 by woman communist yin ta-chan and some 20 housewives in the neighbourhood. at that time china's industrial and agricultural production was in a big leap forward and there was increasing demand for spray paint for national construction.

these housewives wanted to start such a plant but had many difficulties. they had neither funds, materials technical skill nor a factory site.

the communist party organization sent wang shuang-hsiu, an elderly woman loyal to the socialist cause, to help them. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "china's women are a vast reserve of labour power. this reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country", wang shuang-hsiu told them: "by relying on chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard work, we can overcome all difficulties no matter how great they are."

after discussion they decided how to start their plant from scratch. they would go to other factories doing spray-painting to help chip rust from the articles to be sprayed and apply the red lead primer coating, and learn how spray-painting was done. they set aside part of the wages they earned for the funds to set up their plant.

braving winter cold and summer heat, these mothers went to work in other factories. in summer, when they chipped rust from inside the boilers, they felt dizzy because of the suffocating heat, but no one complained. in winter, their hands were numbed by the cold, but they persisted.

they learned how to do paint spraying and made experiments at home. they gradually mastered the skills and after a year and more, the funds they had accumulated were enough for them to start spray-painting iron articles and thermos flasks.

setting up a plant requires factory buildings and their foundations. they decided to use a pit about five metres deep, which was over 20 metres wide and more than 60 metres long, and fill it in and then build the foundations for the factory buildings there. as they had no earth to fill in the pit with, wang shuang-hsiu and yin ta-chan led the other women in going into many streets and lanes to look for broken bricks and tiles and rubbish.

after working hard in this way for a few months they filled in an area in the pit about six metres wide and over 20 metres long. they used discarded timber, broken cement tiles and bricks obtained from other factories to put up a shed, which served as their first factory building on this foundation.

they filled in the rest of the 60-metre-long pit with their own hands from 1962 to 1965. by now they have put up factory buildings containing more than 100 rooms.

in 1962 the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend designed to smother such small factories. the former peking municipal party committee repeatedly sent personnel to urge the neighbourhood factories to cease production and close down. in an effort to force it to close down, it deliberately caused difficulties for the paint spraying plant in the supply of raw materials and equipment.

undaunted by difficulties, the workers made up their minds to put up a battle against these obstacles. short of red lead, they made experiments and were successful in preparing it from different ingredients. they repaired old and discarded equipment and made technical innovations to make up for their equipment deficiency. helped by others, yin ta-chan used yellow clay to make moulds. after painstaking efforts lasting

several days and nights, they invented a hand-operated machine which removed rust with small grinding wheels. this greatly improved work efficiency. the plant expanded during this period despite the former municipal party committee's attempts to finish it off.

a person claiming to come from the department in charge arrived at the plant in 1965. pointing to the reed-matted work shed put up by the workers, he said: "now that your plant is big, you should build what has to be built. just raise the price of the products a bit and you'll be able to put up good looking factory buildings." the workers said: "we run the plant to serve socialism and for the revolution and not to make money. we build what needs to be built with our own hands. we refuse to build anything that is not necessary." they stood up to this sinister trend of extravagance and persisted in taking the road of self-reliance and hard struggle.

over the past eleven years of successful advances, the workers of this plant have ended its poverty and blankness. in addition, they have become fairly skilful at paint spraying. among the things they have worked on are consumer goods, casing for precision instruments and motor vehicles, as well as important buildings. they are making more and more valuable contributions to the country.

the plant's situation in both revolution and production has been excellent during the great proletarian cultural revolution. inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, the plant made another leap forward in production last year and output soared 40 per cent over that of 1968.

when a bigger workshop was needed to meet the development of production in the plant, the revolutionary workers, led by the plant's revolutionary committee, adhered to the plant's glorious tradition of self-reliance and hard work. they designed, prepared materials and did the building work by themselves. they saved a lot of money by the use of waste and discarded materials, and quickly built a new workshop.

they later combined modern and indigenous methods coupled with the use of worn-out equipment to successfully make a light sand-blasting rust remover by themselves. they did this by working hard day and night in just over one month. the quality of this remover, which they did not spend much money on, has a high standard and its working efficiency is 30 fold higher than that by hand.

in implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary workers are now showing their determination to display the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" as chairman mao describes in his well-known article of the same title, and advance courageously along the bright road of self-reliance and hard work in order to make greater contributions to the country and to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

South China Hsien Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 14, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of Luchuan county in the Kwangsi Chuang autonomous region, south China, have set up small hydro-electric power stations for rural use through self-reliance and hard struggle. this has greatly promoted the development of agricultural production.

by february, 49 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 2,675 kilowatts had gone into operation. another 74 power stations are still under construction. this will help the county set up a power-operated irrigation network and mechanize the processing of its agricultural and side-line products. as a result, the county's per hectare grain yield exceeded 7.5 tons last year. agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery throve simultaneously. local industries and rural broadcasting have been expanded.

the setting up of small hydro-electric power stations involved a sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the local people were successful in starting to build a number of medium-sized and small hydro-electric power stations in 1958. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents used their counter-revolutionary revisionist line to obstruct and sabotage the undertakings. with no confidence in the creativeness of the masses and thinking only of "experts" and "authorities", they alleged: "construction of the power stations is impossible without state funds" and "it won't do not to have engineers". they planned to put up a project by building a dam across a river for irrigation, power-generation and other purposes. after several months of surveying, they came up with a plan based on bourgeois conventions and foreign stereotype. it involved erecting a big dam and the excavation of two trunk four-metre-wide canals, all totalling 200 kilometres in length which would take up 660 hectares of farmland. the funds required for the project amounted to some half a million yuan, and the rolled steel and cement needed came to several thousand tons. this impracticable plan met with strong opposition from the masses.

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county's poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist drivel, such as "relying on experts in electrification" and seeking things ostentatious and exotic. they stuck to the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle and took on designing and building small hydro-electric power stations on their own. after working hard for two winters and springs, they succeeded in building a hydro-electric station and pumping stations capable of irrigating more than 100 hectares of farmland.

led by the county revolutionary committee, the local people organized several investigation teams which, carrying "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" with them, made a topographical survey of 47 production brigades in seven communes. on this basis, they mapped out an over-all plan for developing hydro-electric power in the county, thereby bringing about a new upsurge in building small power stations.

a production team of the michang commune, which is situated on a hill where the soil was poor and the water supply inadequate, had very low-yielding crops. relying on their own efforts, the 19 poor and lower-middle peasant families in the village put up their own power station in three months, bringing great changes to this remote area. whereas previously the peasants had to fight drought by treadling water wheels and use resin for lighting, now their irrigation, threshing, lighting, milling and sawing all come from electric power. improved irrigation and the saving of manpower for farming have enabled the production team to raise its per-hectare grain yield from 4.2 to 9 tons and have more than enough grain.

to help set up small power stations, the workers at the county's tungshan power station constructed a workshop for making power-generating equipment. in the past few years, they have manufactured more than 50 pieces of equipment for 27 small power stations set up by people's communes or production brigades. in addition, they sent over 300,000 yuan of the funds they had accumulated to subsidize six production teams in building power stations. they trained "barefoot technicians" from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. the county now has 800 peasant-technicians in hydro-electric power station construction.

the mushrooming small power stations in luchuan county has been a boost for irrigation in the area and brought about an all-round development of agriculture. most of the county's 4,600 hectares of dry farmland are now adequately watered. many plots where crops had often failed have become stable and high yielding.

the increasing number of small power stations has speeded up mechanization in local industries and the processing of farm and side-line production. small plants making machinery, farm tools, phosphorous fertilizer, insecticides and cement and a foundry have been set up to serve agriculture. with an annual output of 20,000 tons, the phosphorous fertilizer plant supplies the county with the phosphorous fertilizer needed. apart from all this, every commune has its own centre for repairing farm machines and tools. more than half the production brigades have their own workshops for processing agricultural and side-line products by machines and have cut down on a large amount of manpower.

with more manpower available, the county was able to enlarge its farming acreage through land reclamation and 2,300 hectares of farmland were added. in the past two years it has afforested 35,000 hectares, exceeding the total number of hectares afforested in the 16 years prior to the cultural revolution.

these power stations have been a spur to broadcasting in the rural areas. very commune and production brigade in the county has wired re-diffusion centres which promptly convey the great leader chairman mao's instructions and the fighting calls of the party central committee to the poor and/ lower-middle peasants and other commune members. /

LAND RECLAMATION

Chinese Fisherwomen Reclaim Land from Beach on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar 13, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard work, the women of a fishing production brigade on hainan island, south china, have reclaimed nearly 70 hectares of land from the beach for grain production after more than eight months of arduous struggle.

the changkung brigade of the tungying people's commune in linkao county lies on the north coast of the island. its population of 1,100 used to rely on the state for the supply of food grain, for the men here were engaged in fishing while the women were in charge of net weaving.

inspired by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party last year, the brigade revolutionary committee decided that the women members should be mobilized to grow grain for the revolution while the men occupied themselves with fishing.

led by the vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, the women team leaders of the brigade's seven production teams drew on the knowledge of the veteran fishermen in thoroughly investigating the movement of the tides. before long they had worked out a plan to build a dyke to keep out the sea and reclaim the beach.

last may, more than 200 women members of the brigade, in high spirits, marched to the beach, holding aloft portraits of chairman mao and carrying with them "quotations from chairman mao tsetung".

it was not easy to build the dyke, for the earth and stone-work alone amounted to 27,000 cubic metres. the first difficulty they ran into was the shortage of tools. but the women declared: "we should rely on our own efforts instead of asking the state for help." they got wild vines and timber from the hills to make baskets and shoulder-poles themselves and braved wind and rain to bring more than 20,000 slabs of rock and 1,400 cubic metres of stone chippings from 15 kilometres away.

the fisherwomen found carrying earth and stone a strenuous job, for they had never used the shoulder-pole. but they worked with a will in a race against time, in the winter as well as in the sweltering heat of summer.

they had never seen a culvert before. a technical group organized by six girls who had been to school first made a model of one in sand and then started work on the project with the women commune members, learning from and teaching one another as they went along. after working hard for three weeks, they completed the culvert which was 25 metres long, 1.8 metres wide and one metre deep.

the most difficult part of the work was closing the dyke. they had reached this stage six months after the construction was started. it had to be done quickly and a great amount of labour was required. though there were not many of them, the women worked energetically. a sudden cold spell hit the area, but despite this, 13 young women, headed by team leader sun ai-chun, stood waist deep in the water, driving in the piles.

every time the waves knocked them off their feet, they stood up again and carried on. in order to protect them against the waves, another 18 young women jumped into the water to form a human wall. they recited over and over again chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and stood firm until the work was finished.

the gap in the 1,200-metre-long dyke was closed on january 17 this year. that day, the construction site rang with cheers of "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation".

the women of the production brigade, who are armed with mao tsetung thought, immediately set about leading fresh water into the enclosed beach to wash away the salt. the beach was turned into nearly 70 hectares of fertile fields. now the women are ploughing and levelling the land in preparation for planting rice, and are determined to bring in an excellent harvest this year.

SINKIANG

Mao Tsetung Thought Lights Up the Pamirs in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 14, 1970)

tajik and khalkhas herdsmen in the pamirs in sinkiang, northwest china, are studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way with unbounded loyalty to our great leader chairman mao.

"those who grow up in the highlands know best the warmth of the sun; those who suffered at the hands of the herd-owners love best chairman mao and mao tsetung thought." these words by a veteran tajik poor herdsman named tali express what is in the hearts of the poor herdsmen of tajik and khalkhas nationality in sinkiang.

tali, who is in his sixties, is a member of the pingshan people's commune in tash kurghan tajik autonomous county, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. he spent fortytwo years before liberation under the whips of the herdowners. since liberation, he has whole-heartedly served the collective and he has always acted according to chairman mao's teachings.

the fanshiu (anti-revisionism) production brigade, to which tali belongs, nestles at the foot of mount muztagh towering high above. the weather on the plateau is very capricious. once, a heavy snow fall lasting for eight days made the roads impassable and buried the grass deep. this presented serious problems with regard to feeding the sheep. what was to be done? with this problem in mind, tali turned to chairman mao's works. the old herdsman studied chairman mao's articles with his family. he said: "chairman mao teaches us to serve the people whole-heartedly. tending the sheep well for the collective is serving the people, and is a concrete action in carrying out chairman mao's instructions. though we live in a small tent, we have the motherland and the people of the world in mind. we are determined to overcome our difficulties and tend the sheep well for the chinese and world revolution."

after discussion, the family decided to bring the weaker sheep into the tent, and the old man took the others to graze on steep mountain slopes where the snow could not settle. a gale force wind whipped up the snow which stung him in the face. it was bitterly cold on the mountain slopes. after several strenuous days he brought the collective's sheep through the unusual snow storm without mishap. when asked where his vigour had come from, tali answered: "armed as i am with mao tsetung thought, i'm bound to overcome every difficulty."

educated by mao tsetung thought and helped by the older herdsmen, the younger generation is being brought up to have a high proletarian consciousness.

one day two households of the pulunkou commune in the kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou were cut off by snow on top of moyinakele mountain. in order to rescue their class brothers and the 250 yaks belonging to the collective, seven khalkhas young people of the production brigade to which the herdsmen in distress belonged, risked their lives in the deep snow to reach the herdsmen. they got their class brothers and the herd out of danger.

to reach the jagged moyinakele peak, there was always the danger of falling into snow-covered gullies or hollows or of avalanches. faced with these dangers, the seven young people recited aloud chairman mao's great teaching "when we die for the people it is a worthy death". they linked themselves together with a wool rope and made their way through the blizzard up the mountain, the leader of the group, toitichiapoer, kept reciting chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", to encourage the others.

halfway up the mountain, their way was barred by a wall of snow several metres high, which had been piled up by the wind across the path with a precipitous cliff rising on the left and a narrow gorge dozens of metres deep on the right.

the seven young men once again drew on the teachings in chairman mao's three constantly read articles. one of them, toitichiapoer, said: "our class brothers on the summit have fought the blizzard for four days and nights. their difficulties must be greater than ours. they moved their tents to the mountain top at the risk of their lives so that they might tend the collective's herd better. they've been serving the people whole-heartedly. we must show ourselves utterly devoted to the revolution like them. we must overcome all obstacles and rescue them as quickly as possible."

they formed a human ladder by one standing on the shoulders of another. toitichiapoer was the first to reach the top. he then let down the wool rope to pull the others up one by one.

they struggled through the blizzard from dawn till dusk and finally reached the summit. by the time they arrived, the eight persons there were no longer able to get the yaks to move on. the old herdsman, tohutobek-abdu-reihman, was moved to tears at the sight of the young men. he embraced them and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

on the snow-capped pamirs, brilliant mao tsetung thought warms up every tent dwelling like a red sun. the frontier guards of the people's liberation army are best propagators of mao tsetung thought. every time an instruction from

chairman mao reaches the pamirs, they lose no time in taking it to the herdsmen.

early one snowy january morning last year, when the news that our great leader chairman mao had received 40,000 revolutionary fighters reached the pamirs, three frontier guards immediately rode on horseback to take this extra good news to the poor herdsmen in the neighbourhood. everywhere they went, people cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

with the help of the p.l.a. frontier guards, the tajik and khalkhas herdsmen are resolved to turn the pamirs into a great school of mao tsetung thought and build the borderlands of our motherland into an impregnable wall of iron.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB PEOPLES

Head of Delegation of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf Gives Report in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1970)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries sponsored a meeting this afternoon to listen to a report made by talal saad mahmoud, head of the visiting delegation of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf. he described how the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the heroic people of the dhofar region had developed and the great victory they had won.

the people of the arabian gulf, talal saad mahmoud said, highly appraised the revolutionary stand of the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought and thanked the chinese people for supporting their struggle. he expressed confidence that the fighting friendship between the people of the arabian gulf and the chinese people would grow day by day.

his report won the warm applause of the audience.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Embassy in Bulgaria Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Sofia, Mar. 12, 1970)

the chinese embassy in bulgaria recently gave several film receptions at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown. the film was warmly praised by many foreign friends and patriotic overseas chinese.

while watching the film, many foreign friends repeatedly said: "fine" and "excellent". when they saw on the screen the chinese people's great leader chairman mao mounting the tien an men rostrum with firm strides and in high spirits, the friends warmly applauded, expressing their excitement like that of the chinese people.

seeing that chairman mao is in excellent health, a young friend earnestly told the chinese comrades: "the fact that chairman mao is in such good health is not only your happiness but also ours, for chairman mao is not only your great teacher but also our great teacher."

after seeing the film, another foreign guest said: "i have seen from the film that the chinese people ardently love their great leader. the 700 million chinese people who rally round their great leader chairman mao are invincible."

many patriotic overseas chinese rejoiced at the brilliant achievements scored by the people of the motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao in the past 20 years. they repeatedly drank to the good health of the great leader chairman mao and wished a long life to him. they proposed toasts to the prosperity and thriving of the great motherland.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Progressive Japanese Friends Acclaim Chinese Documentary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1970)

progressive friends of japanese cultural circles who recently saw the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" were deeply inspired by the film. they warmly acclaimed the showing of this film in japan and wished the great teacher chairman mao a long, long life, according to reports from tokyo.

ben shiraishi, chairman of the japan committee of afro-asian writers and standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, said that he was very happy to see chairman mao in excellent health. he said with enthusiasm: what a great happiness it is for the chinese people to have such a great and wise leader exclamation the parade manifested the great achievements in china's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction. the marching columns also reflected the occupation of the superstructure by the working class. this is an important indication of the decisive victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

noted commentator yoko matsuoka said: i have met the great leader chairman mao twice and now i saw him again on the screen. the fact that chairman mao is in excellent health is the happiness of the chinese people and all other revolutionary people throughout the world. all the revolutionaries in the world wish chairman mao a long, long life.

she said that the film is convincing proof that a great victory has been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao. this is a powerful inspiration to the struggle of the japanese people.

kunisuke iioka, secretary general of the japan jounalists' league, said: it makes one rejoice to see chairman mao and vice-chairman lin, both glowing with health and in high spirits, reviewing the parade for a long time.

he said: when i saw how the chinese people cherish boundless love for chairman mao and how chairman mao loves the people, and when i saw how the chinese people and chairman mao are linked heart to heart, i was completely immersed in this feeling of happiness and shed tears of joy. i wholeheartedly wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

iioka added that the whole parade gave full expression to chairman mao's great strategic thought: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", "grasp revolution, promote production" and "unite to win still greater victories". it also showed that the great calls of chairman mao have gone deep into the hearts of the people.

noted japanese actor chojuro kawarazaki and his wife saw the film with happy tears in their eyes. they wished chairman mao a long, long life. they said that the film manifested the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the excellent situation in china. they added that they were greatly inspired by the film.

masao shimizu, head of the matsuyama ballet troupe which is energetically preparing to stage in japan the modern revolutionary ballet "white-haired girl", said: i was exceedingly happy when i saw chairman mao glowing with health and in high spirits. i was moved to tears when i saw how kind chairman mao is toward and how he is concerned for the masses. when i saw chairman mao and the parade, i felt as if i were at the tien an men square celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of new china together with the chinese people.

shimizu said: the marchers were vigorous and full of confidence and i was especially attracted by the contingent of literary and art workers. under the personal guidance of comrade chiang ching, the chinese literary and art workers had successfully created and performed the model revolutionary theatrical work, "white-haired girl". we must study diligently and strive to make a successful performance of the "white-haired girl" in japan.

progressive japanese cinema director kimisaburo yoshimura said: i was very happy to see chairman mao in very good health. i wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation this film is a revolutionary one. it made me understand that a cinema worker should not purely go after technique, but should strive to present the revolutionary thought of the heroes. both the ideological and artistic levels of the film are very high. this fully reflects the great achievement in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

LAOS

US Imperialism Plots to Intensify Aggressive War in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1970)

as the laotian people are winning successive victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, u.s. imperialism at the end of its tether has secretly dispatched large numbers of ground forces into laos in a plot to intensify its aggression in laos. it has thereby committed another monstrous crime against the laotian people in addition to its wanton bombing of their liberated areas.

the u.s. press revealed that for a long time u.s. imperialism has been sending large numbers of "advisers" to give the laotian rightist army "special warfare" training. recently it sent ground forces to laos in the guise of

american "civilians" thus to take a direct part in attacking the liberated areas and slaughtering the laotian people.

meanwhile, u.s. imperialist troops stationed in south viet nam and thailand have time and again stealthily crossed the laotian borders "to carry out combat missions". some of them returned to the u.s. military bases in south viet nam and thailand immediately after each combat mission, while others were put on rotation for three to six months of combat operations in laos. before they sneaked into laos, they were instructed that in case they are taken prisoner, they must say that they "lost their bearing" and got into the territory of laos "by misnap".

some of these ground forces were transported into laos by air. american airmen have been flying fighter "support" missions for the laotian rightist army in the liberated areas or in areas close to the borders of china and the democratic republic of viet nam.

the u.s. press admitted that the infiltration of u.s. imperialism's "c.i.a." into laos is "deep, wide, and intense". the "los angeles times" in a dispatch from vientiane on march 10 said that several hundred u.s. "c.i.a." agents "are participating actively in military operations" against the liberated areas in laos under the cover of the "u.s. agency for international development". they train "guerrilla forces" for the rightists and survey the military movements of the patriotic armed forces. most of the agents "are former american soldiers who served in viet nam".

three foreign correspondents (including one armerican) "saw american military barracks" at long chien in laos recently. they found more than 50 americans "armed with m-16 rifles and pistols, but dressed in civilian clothes." "even a lao colonel took orders" from an american who was in over-all charge. at the airport there, "an american aircraft landed or took off each minute." "other armed americans are at various places scattered throughout laos," they said.

from numerous facts, the american people and the people of the world have long seen through the ugly features of u.s. imperialism in its military aggression against laos. a member of the u.s. imperialist ruling circles had to admit that u.s. "military advisers are reported to be swarming over the country (laos)".

to cover up the monstrous crime of u.s. imperialism in laos, its chieftain nixon said deceitfully but with a guilty conscience that "we have no plans for introducing ground combat forces into laos" and that "no american stationed in laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations." this is indeed the height of irony exclamation even the u.s. bourgeois press has given nixon the lie by pointing out that his administration has all along dared not publicize the casualties of u.s. troops in the war of aggression in laos, but has often counted them in the list of casualties in south viet nam.

whatever counter-revolutionary tactics of military adventures and political deception nixon may resort to in the u.s. aggression against laos, the laotian people will surely settle accounts with u.s. imperialism for its monstrous crime.

CHINA AND UAR

Head of UAR Government Trade Delegation Fetes Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 12, 1970)

hamza el eish, head of the u.a.r. government trade delegation and under-secretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade.

yin teh-shin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived here on march 10 for a visit to the u.a.r. at the invitation of the u.a.r. government.

US

Exposure of US Scheme to Commit Murder Through Hands of Others

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1970)

following is an article by hung chung-tung entitled "exposure of the u.s. imperialist scheme of committing murder through the hands of others".

at a time when the israeli aggressor troops invaded incessantly into southern lebanon to commit murder and arson, israeli "deputy premier" yigal allon stated blatantly through the radio on march 7 that israel was waiting for the lebanese authorities to take "effective measures" to "curb" the activities of the palestinian guerrillas. he added bellicosely: otherwise, "we shall reserve the right to react militarily." "haaretz", the mouthpiece of israeli zionism, said even more bluntly on march 8: "we hope that the (palestinian) guerrillas will be smashed by the lebanese armed forces." look, israel is trying to suppress the palestinian guerrillas through the hands of the lebanese authorities. how villainous is this scheme of committing murder through the hands of others exclamation

who has stage-managed and supported israel in this villainous scheme? it is not difficult for all clear-sighted people to see that it is u.s. imperialism. just as israel was making fresh military provocations and war blackmail against lebanon, u.s. ambassador to israel walworth barbour held a long talk behind closed door with israeli "premier" golda meir and schemed for israel. in his meeting with the lebanese authorities on march 5, u.s. ambassador to lebanon dwight j. porter stated benignly at one time that the u.s. government was exerting pressure on israel to prevent it from attacking lebanon, while, at another time, he demanded aggressively that the lebanese authorities "take actions" to "curb" the palestinian resistance against israel. what a blatant performance staged by a master and his servant -- u.s. imperialism and israel exclamation this reminds one of the following anecdote: a ruffian let loose his wolfhound

which went and bit a man. then the ruffian said to the bitten man: you can set your mind at ease, because i have collared the dog; but if you do not carry out my demand and kill my enemy for me, i will again let loose the dog to bite you to death. this is a vivid depiction of the u.s. imperialist scheme of committing murder through the hands of others.

in the middle east, the palestinian people have taken up arms to wage armed struggle and the palestinian guerrillas are growing daily, dealing heavy blows to the u.s.-israeli aggressors. therefore, the u.s. imperialists are frightened out of their wits by the palestinian guerrillas and hate them intensely. in an attempt to liquidate the palestinian guerrillas, u.s. imperialism is playing all kinds of dirty tricks and doing all sorts of evil things. it is u.s. imperialism that arms israel in a big way, enabling it to bomb the palestinian guerrilla bases and refugee camps incessantly. it is u.s. imperialism that insidiously sows discord among the arab nation in a vain attempt to isolate the palestinian people and cut off the support of other arab countries to the palestinian armed struggle. it is u.s. imperialism that exerts pressure on the arab countries by means of "military escalation" together with its tool of aggression israel, while playing, in collusion with social-imperialism, the sinister scheme of "peaceful solution" on the middle east question with a view to deceiving and luring the arab countries politically, and so on and so forth. but, whatever tricks u.s. imperialism may play, it will never depart from its aim and wishful plan of forcing the arab countries to submit to the aggressors and stamping out the flames of the armed struggle of the palestinian people, so as to perpetuate israel's occupation of vast tracts of the arab land, and let u.s. imperialism and its accomplices continue to carve up the middle east and ride roughshod over the arab people.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." the heroic and dauntless palestinian and other arab people have in the past defeated the schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won great victories. today they will further heighten their vigilance and be ready to smash any new enemy plots. they are determined to persist in unity, and grasp their rifles firmly to carry their just struggle against u.s. imperialist and israeli aggression through to the end.

US Imperialism Penetrates into Malaya's Military Departments

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1970)

u.s. imperialism, while making frantic economic aggression against malaya, has stretched its claws into the military departments there.

singapore newspapers reported that the monopolist "lockheed aircraft corporation of america" announced on march 11 that it had concluded with the lee kuan yew puppet clique in singapore a six-year "contract" which provides that the corporation will be entrusted to do the aircraft maintenance

work for the puppet air force in singapore. at the same time, "lockheed" also set up in singapore a so-called "lockheed aircraft service singapore private limited", which has already seized from the lee kuan yew puppet clique the right for permanent use of the seletar air base formerly controlled by british imperialism. a boss of this "aircraft service" company openly clamoured in singapore on march 11 that his company would provide "services" to commercial and military aircraft with all sorts of equipment.

in the past few years, the u.s. aggressor forces in viet nam purchased large quantities of military supply from singapore. at the end of last year, the united states established in singapore an ammunition factory with a yearly output of 30,000 guns. the u.s. naval patrol vessels which had taken part in the war of aggression against viet nam were also sent to singapore for repair.

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a recent article severely denounced u.s. imperialist plunder and aggression against malaya. the radio pointed out that u.s. imperialism is turning malaya into an important military base for its aggression against southeast asia and suppression of the national liberation movement in southeast asian countries.

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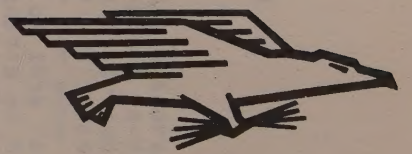

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